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1 August 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NINE STATES SIGN ANTIPOLLUTION TREATY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Nine East African countries have signed an anti sea-pollution treaty in a bid to keep the Indian Ocean and the coastal areas clean.

The East African Treaty and Action Plan on Marine Protection were adopted at the end of a one-week meeting of the countries in Nairobi and will serve the countries involved by intensifying regional networking exchange of knowledge and training experts.

Addressing a press conference in Nairobi, the president of the talks, Mr James Simani, and his deputy Capt James Ferrari said the agreement was part of the regional seas programme of the United Nations Environment Programme.

They said that this programme had been identified by UNEP as its most successful and that the countries involved were Comoros, France (Reunion), Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania.

Mr Simani and Capt Ferrari said the potential dangers to the sea and its living resources in the East African region was soil erosion, public and private sewage disposal, run-offs of fertilizers used in agriculture, oil spills from oil tankers, industrial pollution, destruction of mangroves and coral reefs and overfishing.

They said that matters for priority action identified by the states were the protection of coastal and marine areas, research related to the sources and levels of pollution supported by the training of regional expert personnel and planning for marine emergencies such as accidental oil spills.

Endangered also by the threat of oil spills was the narrow channel between Mozambique and Madagascar where over 250 oil tankers and medium sized ships pass daily from the Middle East to Europe and the US.

To date, Capt Ferrari added, only Kenya had a national contingency plan for oil spills and Mombasa and Port Victoria the Seychelles were the only ports with operational equipment.

He said that since the initiation of the East African Regional Seas Programme in 1980 UNEP had spent almost a million dollars on its development.

He said the programme will initially cost around \$300,000 per annum and is expected to climb to a million dollars per annum by 1989. France had agreed to cover 25 percent the budget being the only developed country amongst the nine states.

CSO: 3400/607

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF NAVY--The People's Navy of Angola [MGPA] today celebrates its ninth anniversary, 9 years dedicated to the defense of Angola's territorial waters. The sailors, sergeants, and officers of that branch of the FAPLA forces, this morning celebrated the occasion with a political rally at one of the MGPA's naval bases. Those combatants who have zealously and devotedly fulfilled all tasks the government demands from them in Angola's current revolutionary phase were promoted to lieutenant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain positions. In a speech made on the occasion, Captain Gaspar dos Santos Rufino, the acting commander of the MGPA, eulogized the moral, political, and military qualities of the late Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Augusto Alfredo, the former commander of the MGPA, who died in a recent road accident in Luanda. Cap Gaspar dos Santos Rufino also spoke about the role of MGPA soldiers. He referred, naturally, to deficiencies within the MGPA, and its successes over the years. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jul 85]

VIGILANCE BRIGADES VISIT--Sofia, July (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Administration of the People's Vigilance Brigades of Angola, headed by Mr Balthazar Rodrigues de Silva, national co-ordinator of the Administration arrived here on the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Today talks were held between the Angolan delegation and a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council. Mr Pencho Kubadinski informed the guests about the activities undertaken by the Fatherland Front. The head of the Angolan delegation dwelled upon the internal political situation in his country and upon the People's Vigilance Brigades. He stated that despite the difficulties brought about by the burden of the colonial inheritance and the unceasing provocations of imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces, the Angolan people are defending successfully the achievements of their revolution and are constructing steadily the new society. Mr Pencho Kubadinski and Mr Balthazar Rodrigues da Silva signed an agreement of cooperation between the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the People's Vigilance Brigades of Angola for the 1985-1989 period. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/630

BOTSWANA

REASONS FOR GABORONE ATTACK DISCUSSED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

THREE reasons can be found for the South African attack on certain houses in the Botswana capital of Gaborone: Retaliation for the grenade attacks in Cape Town, a long-standing concern about African National Congress infiltration into the Republic and an astute internal public-relations move.

Botswana has been the ANC's only local springboard and advanced planning and command post since the Nkomati Agreement of April last year resulted in the abrupt wind-down of the movement's operations from Mozambique.

With Mozambique closed off and Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland yielding to South African pressure to allow only militarily inactive ANC presences on their soil, the movement's military wing had only two alternatives: To operate out of Botswana or shut up shop altogether.

Inevitably Botswana was thus dragged into the struggle between the ANC and the Republic, in spite of its policy of non-intervention.

Unfortunately for Botswana, it happens to be uncomfortably close to South Africa's vitally important industrial heartland, the PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging) area — in fact, many observers regard its border with

South Africa as potentially the most sensitive of the Republic's international boundaries.

It is likely that the timing of the raid is no coincidence. In defence circles no bones are made about the fact that the strafing of certain targets in the Mozambican capital of Maputo on May 23 of 1983, two days after the Church Street bomb explosion, was carried out primarily in retaliation, and to prove to both the ANC and its host that no sanctuary could be considered safe.

In the present case, retaliation would also prove that the government was taking the strongest possible steps to avenge the grenade attacks on two coloured politicians.

There can be little doubt that for a long time the South African security forces have been analysing a flow of information on ANC activities in Botswana, and creating and continuously up-dating "target dossiers".

It is also very likely that planners would have drawn up contingency attack schemes as a matter of routine, plotting approach and exit routes and practising various techniques.

On the basis of this ground work, it would be easy to mount a small pre-emptive raid such as last week's at short notice.

Unlike some objectives, Gaborone is easily accessible, since it is near to the South African border, and there is a good road leading directly to it. Efficient vehicle-borne raiders could hit their objectives and be safe on South African soil within less than an hour.

CSO: 3400/618

1 August 1985

BOTSWANA

MASIRE ON REFUGEES, GABORONE ATTACK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

GABORONE. — Botswana President Quett Masire said yesterday Botswana would continue receiving refugees until "there are no more".

In an interview with a German journalist, Stefan Klein, he said only South Africa could stop the flow of refugees.

He told Klein: "When we receive refugees, we do not distinguish whether they are Black or White, Nationalist or Progressive, ANC or PAC . . . we receive them as a duty and as an international obligation."

The President said in his view the purpose of South Africa's raid on Gaborone had been "more of an internal thing".

He noted that South Africa had "gone through a series of civil strifes" ranging from civil disobedience to student riots and strikes.

"On top of that they have had targets blow up here and there."

South Africa was beginning to "get restless" and felt that "people would say they were losing control of the situation," he said.

It was "a common thing to find an external cause" on which to "concentrate attention and in this case, poor Botswana just happens to provide South Africa with such a pretext".

He said "no reasonable person believes the claim by South Africa that the attack (on Gaborone) was directed at the ANC, because there was no evidence prior to the attack and even after the attack that there were ANC bases in Botswana."

CSO: 3400/618

BOTSWANA

GABORONE SECURITY FORCES REPORTEDLY DELIBERATELY DELAYED ACTION

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Geoffrey Allen]

[Text]

GABORONE. — There was considerable speculation here at the weekend that the local security forces may have deliberately delayed in getting to the alleged ANC targets while these were still under attack by the South African Defence Force.

One woman who witnessed part of the strike said: "The Botswana response time was just on an hour and the South Africans were officially said to have been in Gaborone for 45 minutes."

Several sources, including senior reporters in Gaborone, were also convinced that the South Africans left a party of men behind to make a full assessment of the strike.

No comment

However, there was no official comment from either country to confirm or deny either allegation.

What is clear is that the South Africans missed killing several ANC members who were on their way to a scheduled ANC conference.

The meeting was to be the most important since 1969 and was to elect office-bearers and plan strategy for the future.

Postponed

It has subsequently

been postponed.

Botswana's President Dr Quett Masire said at a weekend press conference that attacks by South Africa in foreign countries were part of a total onslaught by Pretoria to impose its will on the region.

Dr Masire told a press conference that he would call for a UN Security Council debate on the attack.

Reading a prepared statement to reporters, a grim-faced Dr Masire called the raid "a brutal and premeditated act".

He said the dead were nine South African refugees, two Botswana citizens and a Somali. Six others injured, among them a pregnant Dutch woman, were "fighting for their lives" in hospital, he added.

He said: "Botswana rejects with contempt South Africa's claims that the raid was directed against ANC members. Pretoria has not produced any weapons or military equipment captured in the raid and the victims were defenceless civilians who could not fight back."

General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, described the operation as a "success" though they had found some of the target houses empty, when they

should not have been, and they knew of larger groups of terrorists not in the target houses.

Intelligence

Apart from a few small-arms recovered, they had captured a mass of documentary intelligence which would take weeks to go through and assess.

South Africa said the attack was directed at 10 bases of the ANC.

The identities of the victims have not yet been officially released. However, sources said here that they included musician Mr Michael Hamlyn (the only white killed in the raid), Mr George Phahle and his wife Lindiwe, Mr Thami Mnye, Mr Basie Zondi, Somalian Mr Ahmed Gaiya, whose pregnant Dutch wife is in hospital with serious bullet wounds, Miss Eugenia Kobole and Miss Gladys Kelape.

General Viljoen said 10 targets were hit, among them safe houses for visiting members of the ANC underground and for ANC guerrillas in transit to South Africa, as well as venues for crash-training courses for guerrillas.

Also hit was the Solidarity News Centre, at the Cycle Mart Building, an office in Gaborone.

1 August 1985

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

RIGHTS FOR KUNAMA PEOPLE--In a statement issued yesterday, the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] announced that it has freed all the Kunama people who were captured while fighting on the enemy's side in the battle of Barentu. It also announced that it has allowed all those who fled in the company of Dergue soldiers to return to their towns and areas. The EPLF also gave a guarantee that the Kunama people living in Barentu, which was liberated on 6 July, and those living in the vicinity are allowed to visit their families and relatives serving within the colonial Dergue system. The people have also been assured that their right of movement will be protected. In yesterday's statement, the EPLF said one of the main reasons for deciding to destroy the enemy force at Barentu was to liberate the Kunama people who, until today, had not been able to breathe the air of freedom. The statement added that the Kunama people have not gained anything from the Addis Ababa government -- apart from being deceived and forced to bear enemy arms to face death, displacement, and [word indistinct]. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 9 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/636

GHANA

RESIDENCE PERMIT, VISA FEES REVISED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Fees charged for entry permits/visas and residence permits have been revised to be in line with what Ghanaians are being charged elsewhere for similar services.

A statement signed by the Secretary for the Interior, Mr Kofi Djin, said the new fees take immediate effect.

For Commonwealth countries, Entry Permit (Ordinary) costs C650, Transit C500 or its equivalent in convertible currency, Extension of Visitor's Permit C300, Multiple Reentry Permit C650, multiplied by the number of months granted, Residence Permit will now cost C1,500 and Renewal of Residence Permit for Commonwealth countries submitted within one month of date of expiration C1,000.

For other nationals, ordinary visa will cost C1,000 or \$19. Austria and Egypt will attract no fees, Transit visa C650, Extension of Visitor's Permit C600, Multiple Reentry Permit C1,000 multiplied by the number of months granted; Residence Permit C2,000 and Renewal of Residence Permit submitted within one month of date of expiration C1,500.

All ECOWAS nationals except Liberia will pay nothing for ordinary visa. Entry visa for all ECOWAS nationals will also attract nothing.

For Liberian nationals the embassy will collect equivalent of \$20. Visitor's Visa for up to 90 days, Transit Visa and Multiple Reentry Permit will all attract no fee.

Others are Residence Permit C1,000; Extension of Residence Permit C500; Permit for Mining Areas (Prohibited Areas) C1,000; Renewal of Prohibited Area Permit C500; Aliens Registration Certificate C500; and sale of quota Vetting Forms C500.

Additional quota Forms will cost C500; Naturalisation Fee C1,000; Citizenship by Birth (Registration) C500 and Citizenship Renunciation C1,500.

All visitors, residents and holders of permits for the Prohibited Area (Mining Area) who overstay their permits will be made to pay for the permit fee multiplied by each day of period overstayed, the statement said.

CSO; 3400/610

GHANA

FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS GAIN APPROVAL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Wendy Asiama and Kojo Sam]

[Text] The Bank of Ghana has authorized seven local commercial banks to operate foreign accounts for both their Ghanaian and non-Ghanaian customers.

The operation of the accounts which took effect from June 17, will be fed only with convertible currencies such as the US dollar, pound sterling, deutsche mark, Swiss franc and CFA franc.

Mr Kwasi Akompong, executive director of the Bank of Ghana, who announced this at a press conference in Accra yesterday named the banks as the Ghana Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank (Ghana) Limited and Standard Chartered Bank (Ghana) Limited.

Mr Akompong explained that the operation of the foreign accounts by the depositors would be free from foreign exchange control restrictions while transfers abroad from these accounts would be made without exchange control approval.

The others are National Investment Bank (NIB), Social Security Bank (SSB), Bank of Credit and Commerce (Ghana) Limited and Merchant Bank (Ghana) Limited.

He said customers may deposit their foreign exchange with any branch of the authorised banks or contact their overseas correspondent banks or agents for the opening of their foreign accounts.

The Executive Director said a list of such correspondent banks or agents in various overseas centres which will act as agents for the authorised banks in the operation of the foreign accounts and whom overseas customers may contact would be announced to the public in due course.

On the issue of interest, Mr Akompong stated that all the authorised banks would pay interest in foreign exchange on time deposits accounts were opened for their customers at rates comparable to those ruling in the country of the deposits.

He, however, indicated that interest on such foreign accounts shall be exempted from Ghana tax and said further details or information about the operation of the foreign accounts may be obtained from the authorised banks.

Mr Akompong explained that adequate measures have been taken to protect the interest of customers by giving the assurance that "the principle of banking secrecy will be adhered to under this new scheme."

He said the operations of the scheme will be free from interference by the Bank of Ghana because "we are sure the government will not do anything to jeopardise the successful implementation of the scheme."

"In fact, if anything at all, the government would want to tap the foreign exchange resource of Ghanaians overseas," he added.

Mr Akompong assured the public that "the government has realised the importance of the banking sector in the economy and will not do anything that will derail the scheme."

The Executive Director announced that the Exchange Control Laws currently in force are going to be changed to conform to the new scheme.

In addition, he said, certain restrictions would be removed to attract more people to operate foreign accounts to ensure the successful operation of the scheme.

This is so because in 1980 when a similar scheme was introduced it could not work due to so many bottlenecks enshrined in the laws then.

It would be recalled that in his budget statement in April, this year, Dr Kwesi Botchway, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, gave hints of the government's intention to have such accounts operated by the local banks.

CSO: 3400/609

GHANA

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPS NEW GOLD EXTRACTION METHOD

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text] The University of Science and Technology (UST) in Kumasi has in another technological breakthrough succeeded in evolving a new process of gold extraction that ensures maximum recovery of the mineral and reduces to the barest minimum, pollution of the environment.

The new process also reduces the defoliation of forest and poisoning of human beings by arsenous and sulphur oxides in gold extraction.

Again, it will enable the country to produce 6,000 metric tonnes of arsenic trioxide and 13,000 metric tonnes of iron oxide in a year which the available technology being employed in the country's mining industry has not been able to recover from gold matarix (ore).

These were disclosed by Mr E. K. Asiam, Lecturer and Head of Department of Mineral Processing and Extractive Metallurgy of UST in an interview on Wednesday.

Mr Asiam said some of the processes being used in the country's mining industry at present such as the roasting process do not ensure maximum recovery of gold from the gold ore and in view of this, the UST, with the assistance of the West German Government, conducted an intensive research in finding out a new method of gold extraction.

He said the new process is called aqueous pressure oxidation and with it, 99 percent of gold in a matrix can be extracted with only 0.8 grammes per metric tonne of gold remaining in the residue as compared to between 80 and 90 percent gold with as much as 14 grammes remaining in the residue using the roasting process.

Explaining the new process, Mr Asiam said after the gold matrix has been extracted from underground, it is solubilised in a special solution and undergoes a process to liberate the gold content after which the residue is treated to remove the arsenic compound as byproduct.

He further explained that with aqueous pressure oxidation, people involved in the gold extraction do not come into contact with chemicals and other poisonous materials.

GHANA

FEEDER ROADS IN COCOA AREAS UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text] The Ghana Cocoa Board (COCO-BOD) and the Department of Feeder Roads (DFR) are jointly to undertake the reconstruction of 766 kilometres of feeder roads in four cocoa growing regions in the country at an estimated cost of C527.5 million.

The reconstructional work would be undertaken in the Ashanti, Eastern, Brong-Ahafo and Volta Regions.

Mr B.M. Oppong, Principal Engineer of the DFR who disclosed this in an interview in Accra yesterday explained that the project which is being financed by the COCOBOD is aimed at repairing all bad roads in the cocoa growing areas in the country to make the hauling of cocoa easy.

The DFR, Mr Oppong said, offers technical advice including the supervision of work in the various regions.

The Principal engineer also said that as a result of the huge cost involved in the project, the DFR has proposed to the COCOBOD to spread the rehabilitational work over a three-year period.

He, therefore, said that repair work in the four regions would begin immediately the COCOBOD accepts the estimates made by the DFR and gives its consent for the commencement of work.

Already, Mr Oppong said, the department has reconstructed 233 kilometres of feeder roads in the Western and Brong-Ahafo Regions at a cost of C30 million.

He gave the total mileage of feeder roads to be rehabilitated in the two regions as 480 kilometres at an estimated cost of C91.4 million adding that work is still going on in those regions.

In another interview with Flt Lt. Joe Atiemo, Deputy Chief Executive (Operations) of the COCOBOD, he said rehabilitational work in the four regions would start after officials of COCOBOD had inspected the completed reconstructed feeder roads in the Western Region and were satisfied with it.

CSO: 3400/609

GHANA

BRIEFS

AIRPORT TAX UP--Airline passengers going through Kotoka International Airport will now pay ¢200 tax instead of ¢20. Deputy Commissioner Income Tax, Mr C.O. Lamprey-Mills, said yesterday the new increase took effect from Saturday, June 22. Travellers at the weekend were rudely shocked when they discovered that the airport tax had gone up 1,000 percent without any prior information. As a result of customs regulations that travellers can carry not more than ¢20 on them, many passengers were caught unawares and could not undertake their journey. He agreed that the implementation of the increase should have waited until the public was adequately informed. However, the go-ahead was given by the Commissioner for Income Tax, Mr A.D. Krah he added. Mr Krah was not immediately available for comment.--GNA. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jun 85 p 85]

SYMPATHY FOR IMMIGRANTS URGED--The Nkwanta District Secretary, Mr J.K. Benyingi, has appealed to farmers here to treat immigrants from the drought-stricken Sahelian areas as brothers and sisters who had been forced by circumstances beyond their control to leave their houses. Any attempts by the people to look at them with suspicion and maltreat them would not be encouraged. The Secretary's appeal followed rumours in the area that there was a plan to throw out the immigrants from the town because "they have brought bad luck resulting in insufficient rainfall in the area." The farmers contended that the immigrants have carried with them a bad omen. Mr Benyingi told them that the drought in the area was not man-made. He advised them to plant more trees if the situation facing the immigrants in their countries should not affect Ghana. He asked the immigrants to live within the confines of the laws of the land and they would have nothing to fear. [Article by Kush Agudetse] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jun 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/611

KENYA

KANU ELECTION RESULTS IN SURPRISING RETURNS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by Robert Irungu and Mitch Odero]

[Text] Kanu elections entered the second day yesterday with several MPs losing the battle to newcomers at the grassroot level.

Among the losers were an Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Philip Leakey, and Bahati MP, Mr Fred Omido. A former Assistant Minister for Works, Housing and Physical Planning Mr Joseph Mathenge also lost in his bid to capture the chairmanship of Thigi sub-Location, Laikipia District.

Another outspoken MP, Mr Abuya Abuya lost the Mogeka sub-location chairmanship to Dr Gideon Ragua and then successfully stood for vice-chairmanship for the same sub-location.

Omido lost to a less known aspirant, Mr Francis Karani in Bahati sub-branch in Nairobi while Mathenge lost to the chairman of the Laikipia County Council, Coun. Julius Waweru.

In the Langata Kanu sub-branch battle for seats, Leakey lost to a former Nairobi Councillor, Mr Waithaka Machua. Another former councillor, Mr Richard Kimani, captured the seat of secretary while the former Nairobi mayor, Nathan Kahara was elected as one of the six delegates to the party's annual delegates conference.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed yesterday that the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Mr Paul Ngei who had been a chairman for Mbilini sub-location did not defend his seat and therefore it went to Wambua Nthenge, while a nominated MP, Mulu Mutisya, captured Wamunyu locational committee chairmanship as vice-chairman.

In Nairobi, two sitting MPs, Mr Charles Rubia (Starehe) and the Minister for Works, Housing and Physical Planning Mr Maina Wanjigi (Kamukunji) had an easy time. They were elected unopposed as chairmen of their respective sub-branches.

The elections continued to have dramatic turn for the hopefuls in various parts of the country.

In Nanyuki, KNA reported that a matatu owner, Mr Alfred Gakuya, defeated a Nanyuki councillor, Mr Gitonga King'ori for the post of Municipal Kanu chairman.

And in Karatina, new officials swept the Karatina town Kanu leadership after defeating stalwarts such as the township chairman Coun. Stephen Njeru and a prominent businessman J.K. Mugambi. The chairmanship was captured by Mr Timothy Wangai Muruki.

In the meantime, the Nyeri District Kanu chairman, Mr Henry Wariithi was defeated in a fight for his Muhito Locational chairmanship by Mr Dickson Gachie, a businessman who polled 146 votes against Wariithi's 29, KNA reported.

The chairman of National Housing Corporation, Mr William ole Ntimama captured the Narok Town Kanu chairmanship.

Education Minister, Prof. Jonathan Ng'eno, was elected unopposed as the chairman of Kisiara location in his Buret constituency while an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Isaac Salatt, was also elected unopposed as the chairman for Longisa location in his Bomet constituency.

In Kirinyaga, elections for the Mutira location had to be delayed until the afternoon because some delegates refused to enter into the polling hall at the Mutitu New Polytechnic because they were waiting for an assistant minister for Transport and Communications Mr Matere Keriri, adds Joseph Wachira.

The elections were eventually conducted in the absence of the assistant minister who never turned up.

In the meantime, a former head of the civil service, Mr G.K. Kariithi was elected chairman of Kabare location. General Kasam Njogu was also elected chairman of Baragwi location.

The incumbent Kirinyaga branch chairman, Mr James Njiru was elected unopposed as chairman in his Inoi location.

CSO: 3400/606

KENYA

MOI ORDERS SURRENDER OF ALL ILLEGAL GUNS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 22 Jun 85 pp 1, 20

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday that the country's internal security was the sole responsibility of the government and there was no need therefore for people to keep illegal guns in their homes.

He asked such people to surrender the guns in their possession to the government and told wananchi to disclose those they knew had such guns.

"Nobody should keep illegal guns on the pretext of self-defence," he said.

President Moi was addressing a goodwill delegation from West Pokot District which called on him at his Kabarak home led by two sitting members of parliament from the district, Mr James Korellach and Mr William Sindano, and the West Pokot District Commissioner, Mr Peter Lagat.

He also advised the people of the district to refrain from cattle rustling, which he said had robbed the district of livestock and many lives.

The President advised the people of West Pokot district to build more secondary schools to absorb the increasing number of primary school children. At the moment, he said, the district had an insufficient number of secondary schools, which were not enough to take in all primary school leavers.

On the forthcoming Kanu elections, President Moi called on the people of the district to elect only those leaders who promote peace and development, and those who offered mature leadership.

He further advised them to live in peace and cooperation in order to achieve faster development in the district, adding that hatred only brought about misunderstanding and bloodshed.

President Moi assured the delegation that the government would continue to promote development in the district and continue to assist those affected by food shortages.

The district, he pointed out, needed leaders who could marshall people's efforts towards further development, and who displayed mature leadership.

The President said that in the past, development efforts of the people of West Pokot had been wasted in such antideveloping pursuits as infighting and cattle rustling.

The two members of parliament from the district thanked the government for fighting cattle rustling and for providing famine relief foodstuffs to those in need.

Present during the occasion were the MP for Narok West, Mr Francis ole Sompisha, a nominated member of parliament, Mr Mulu Mutisya, and the chairman of the National Housing Corporation, Mr William Ole Ntimama.

At another function, President Moi received shs. 20,000 from the Redeemed Gospel Church in aid of the National Famine Relief Fund.

The money was presented to the President by Bishop Arthur Kitonga.

Kenya's ambassador to the United States, Mr Wafula Wabuge, donated shs 5,000 in aid of the National Famine Relief Fund and another shs 5,000 in aid of the Presidential Commission Tree Fund.

President Moi thanked the donors for being mindful of the welfare of others.

President Moi has sent a message of greetings to the Spanish Monarch King Juan Carlos on the National Day of Spain to be observed on Monday, June 24.

In his message, President Moi said:

On behalf of the Government and people of Kenya and on my own behalf, I convey to Your Majesty, government and people of the Kingdom of Spain warm greetings and congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your country's National Day.

The President noted that Spain and Kenya had over the years enjoyed warm and cordial relations and it was the desire of his government to maintain and strengthen the existing ties for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

He wished King Carlos continued good health and prosperous future for the friendly people of the Kingdom of Spain.

CSO; 3400/606

KENYA

RELIGIOUS SECT ORDERED TO EMIGRATE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

Police moved in to quell a fight between two factions of the Gospel Church of God in Nairobi yesterday morning.

A pastor at the mission, Mr Dome Budohi, said the conflict was over church leadership. He said the church, which originates in Zimbabwe, had been in existence since 1964 and now Kenyans wanted to take over its leadership.

Police chased off the road two groups which were exchanging stones at Hurlingham.

Pastor Budohi said the fight started on Wednesday night when a group of young Kenyan members of the sect moved into the mission compound to "guard" young mothers there.

He said the foreign members of the church objected to the presence of Kenyans, and a fight broke out.

The foreigners fled to their homes in various parts of the city, he said.

Yesterday morning, the foreigners returned to the mission and the Kenyans there resisted. About 700 members of the group, mainly from Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, have been served with quit orders

and are expected to leave Kenya by monthend.

A source at the Immigration Department confirmed to the *Nation* that passports and visitors' passes belonging to the members of the group had been cancelled.

The Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President in charge of international security, Mr J. S. Mathenge, promised to issue a statement on the sect.

In October last year, the two warring factions sparked off a row which was later quelled by authorities.

Pastor Budohi said then that it was time for Kenyans to take over the leadership of the church.

But another pastor, the Reverend Stephen Motsi, said that although this was acceptable, the method of his group being forced out of Kenya at short notice was "most inhumane".

Four days ago, the Rev Motsi showed the *Nation* 51 foreign passports and 31 emergency travel documents, which he claimed had been cancelled by the Department of Immigration in Nairobi and whose owners have been ordered to leave Kenya within 21 days.

The travel documents were cancelled on June 10, according

to the marks in them.

The Rev Motsi said his group of priests, men and children arrived in Kenya in 1964 and established a mission at Hurlingham after acquiring a three-acre plot.

Besides the land, the group owns 10 vehicles, which the members use. The mission has branches at Turbo, Maua and in Murang'a District.

Members of the sect live in communities, and their women knit sweaters and table cloths which they sell to earn a living.

The men do manual work, especially building houses, carpentry and masonry.

The women wear long dresses in yellow and white colours with head-dresses, while the men, especially church elders and priests, shave their heads clean but are free to grow a beard.

CSO: 3400/606

KENYA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Nairobi E A REPORT ON TRADE & INDUSTRY in English Jun 85 pp 4-6

[Article by Chander Mehra]

[Text]

UNEMPLOYMENT is a serious problem everywhere. The richest country in the world, the United States, has been facing this nerve- and home-wrecking crisis which has given many sleepless nights to its leaders even before it was born as a full-fledged State amid turmoil in 1776.

Great Britain and France as well as some other former colonising countries in the West, the so-called First World, are in much deeper trouble than the New World (USA) in regard to the same problem.

No much is known about the Second World, the Socialist bloc, except officially released figures but it can safely be assumed, not presumed, that the unemployment situation in those countries is even more acute than in the New World and the First World.

This leaves us with the Third World, the developing nations whose unemployment problems are magnified out of all proportion. The problem in this region is, of course, more acute than in the rest of the world. But the governments of most of the less developed nations tend to hide the facts behind a shield of rhetoric.

The Kenya Government is one of the very few which does not flinch from taking the people into its confidence with regard to the problems facing the country, unemployment being one of them. For it is only by frankly admitting the existence of a problem in the first place that one can proceed to analyse its magnitude and the various socio-economic factors which give rise to it and then devise a multi-pronged strategy to solve it.

This is the rational and pragmatic way to solve any problem: To face it squarely and then attempt to solve it as speedily as possible. President Daniel arap Moi's Government is doing just that.

On May 22, the Minister for Labour, Dr. Robert Ouko, presented to Parliament a White Paper on Unemployment which in

effect is a proposed Plan of Action for overcoming Kenya's unemployment problem on a short-, medium- and long-term basis.

It will be recalled that some time in 1982 President Moi had set up a committee on the subject under the chairmanship of Mr. Maina Wanjigi, now the Minister for Works, Housing and Physical Planning. The committee has since submitted its recommendations and these are now referred to as the "Wanjigi Report."

The White Paper is the kind of document which is worth emulating by the rest of the Third World in terms of good planning on the part of the Kenya Government.

The implementation of plans is another kettle of fish and President Moi himself has often lamented that it is not a lack of good planning but tardiness in implementation of such projects that is causing serious problems in the Kenyan economy, thus aggravating the unemployment problem, along with many other which are not the subject of this article but are being studied very carefully by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and other World Bank affiliates, as well as bilateral and multilateral lending agencies funded by countries which have come to be known as "donors".

Occasionally, the assessment of the borrowed "experts" from abroad anywhere in the world touches only the fringes of any given problem. Even so, the widespread belief throughout Africa that the ex-colonial masters still carry the "White Man's burden" still exists, more so now than before the peoples of the then subjugated colonies began to realise that some such borrowed experts (not expertise) do more for the countries from which they come (and for themselves) than for the areas to which they are assigned.

The White Paper on Unemployment is an extremely well-thought-out document which shows that the Kenya Government is not only concerned about the problem but that it is also taking every conceivable step to solve it and overcome its effects on the country's economy and vice-versa.

Before going into the details of the White Paper and the Wanjigi Report it may be appropriate to look at the employment trends in 1984. The 1985 *Economic Survey* issued by the Ministry of Finance and Planning in early June says last year was "one of mixed performance as far as employment and inflationary tendencies are concerned."

Modern sector job-creation was about half the level recorded in the previous year. But the inflation rate came down substantially, from 14.6 per cent in 1983 and 22.3 per cent in 1982 to 9.1 per cent, a phenomenal achievement.

Nominal average wages rose by 9.5 per cent although, in real terms, the rise was less than one per cent, taking into account the inflation factor.

The total number of wage employees in the modern sector of the economy was estimated at slightly more than 1.11 million last year, compared with 1.09 million the previous year — an increase of some 21,400 new jobs, substantially short of the target of 42,000 per annum set in the Fifth Development Plan (1984-88).

In the informal sector, however, total employment rose to about 200,000, an increase of 8.1 per cent. Between 1983 and 1984, wage employment went up by 2 per cent.

But the number of self-employed and unpaid family workers dropped by almost 50 per cent. This dramatic change occurred mainly in agriculture and forestry. The main reasons were the restriction on the exploitation of forests rightly imposed by the Government as well as the accelerated partitioning into smaller holdings of large farms. The allocation of these holdings to the number of former joint owners of the large farms often altered their status to be excluded from enumeration by the Central Board of Statistics. Therefore, care should be exercised in interpreting the data.

Altogether, wage employment areas in Kenya accounted for 51 per cent of the country's total in 1984. This means there were 2.70 million wage earners throughout the country at the end of last year in a total estimated population of 19.54 million, an extremely creditable performance, especially when it is taken into account that a very large percentage of the population does not fall under the working-age group.

Even so, the Government is not satisfied. That is as should be with a good Government. And that is why the Wanjigi

Committee was appointed, its report was carefully studied and the Moi Administration's considered response was presented to Parliament on May 22.

The Government's approach, like that propounded by the Wanjigi Report and enunciated under the various Plans, is that "employment generation is one of the critical linkages between economic growth and equitable distribution of income" and that rapid job-creation "can come only from rapid growth."

The White Paper is also in full agreement with the Wanjigi Report in respect of employment in the larger context of the Government's aim to alleviate poverty, enhanced productivity and higher income for all.

"Although Government is, and will continue to be, the single biggest wage employer in the economy, its greatest leverage over employment creation can be exercised through measures to stimulate and guide the private sector."

"It is firms of all sizes, individual entrepreneurs, and large established firms in all fields that must bear the brunt of economic expansion and employment creation."

"The Government's critical role is to adopt policies and support programmes that help make this expansion possible. In the short term, one to two years, the only way to increase employment dramatically would be to expand aggregate demand by increasing Government expenditure and/or reducing taxes and expanding credit and the money supply."

However, in an open society like Kenya a large fraction of the stimulus thus provided would spill over imports and quickly deplete reserves to the point where drastic deflationary steps might have to be taken. Alternatively, the Government "might control imports". But, then, "demand would spill over into rapid inflation."

Between the devil and the deep sea! And the Government admits it. "Either way, short-term job-creation would soon turn into sharp recession. Little would have been accomplished and the prospects would be dim for resumption of long-term growth."

The Government, therefore, opts for the only way out: Its major contribution on a short-term basis "must be to lay the groundwork for medium- and long-term growth".

This, in turn, implies a continued policy of fiscal and monetary restraint, "while prices and other incentives are restructured to encourage productive, employment-generating investment."

As a result of the rapid population growth estimated at 3.8 per cent annually, there will be about a 14.6 per cent rise in the labour force by the end of the current Plan period.

At present, nearly 49 per cent of the entire population has not yet reached the productive age group; the percentage is expected to continue to rise substantially because the population growth.

Among the many other factors identified by the Wanjigi Report is the inability of the economy to grow at a rate that would stimulate enough employment creation to absorb all jobseekers. Some of the others are: Job-selectivity among school-leavers; seasonality of jobs; skills imbalance which has resulted in vacancies co-existing with surplus labour, inappropriate technological application; and failure of development programme to focus more sharply on areas with the greatest employment-generating potential!

Yet another highly pertinent issue which the Report mentions is that the many people who many otherwise be considered to be employed but whose productivity, output and income are unacceptably low should be "regarded as unemployed".

Here again, as with regard to most of the Report's recommendations, the White Paper appears to endorse it by saying: "In this respect, the report reinforces and amplifies the concept of poverty which was advanced by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) 1972 Report on Unemployment in Kenya. The Government continues to accept the ILO Report as a basis for employment policy."

The Wanjigi Report, says the White Paper, "correctly sets employment in the large context of poverty alleviation. Government's proper concern is not simply the creation of jobs, let alone jobs in the modern or formal sector. It is rather for the enhanced productivity of all workers — those without jobs who want them; those with jobs that produce little and pay poorly; and even those with jobs paying decent incomes who look forward to further improvements in their family's welfare. Thus the discussion could equally well centre on enhanced productivity and higher income for all."

No one in his or her right mind can disagree with the Government's thinking on this matter: Employment opportunities will grow naturally if productivity is high; creating more jobs is only one of the means to this end.

"But many other means should be employed to raise productivity ... in the informal sector of our cities and towns ... because complementary resources of all kind — land, capital, foreign exchange, skilled workers and managers — are scarce in Kenya, they must be used efficiently to create employment and enhance labour productivity.

"It is no use spending large amounts of capital to create a few jobs because others will then go unemployed when the supply of savings is exhausted."

The price and incentive structure, says the White Paper, will be geared towards encouraging "increasing productivity from

farms, especially small ones, which use more workers per hectare than the larger ones; orientation of agricultural production towards those crops which earn or save foreign exchange most efficiently, including food crops, traditional export and new exports;

"Growth of regional centres that serve rural areas as marketing centres and absorb underemployed rural workers, diverting them away from Nairobi and Mombasa;

"Manufacturing for export to all parts of the world, with emphasis on labour-intensive, high value-added industries; import-substitution when it can be done efficiently, with protection; development of efficient markets for all goods and services, with considerable freedom of entry for small firms; greater saving by all segments of the community; etc."

The White Paper does not stop at that. It stresses the need for continued development of effective financial institutions to attract and channel the savings "to the most productive private investments".

It says: "The essential elements of such an incentive structure are already being put in place by the Government."

Among these are: Domestic agricultural prices with appropriate relation to world prices; programmes of land consolidation and agricultural credit for intensive land utilisation; public investment in the infrastructure of potential regional urban centres other than Nairobi and Mombasa and the encouragement of private investment in such towns.

The White Paper gives an indication that some more adjustments may be in the offing with regard to the exchange rate when it says that it should "adequately reward exporters and efficient import substitutes, one that maintains its real incentive value despite inflation."

The Government is also desirous of giving additional incentives to exporters, when necessary, and removing the hindrances to the development of new exports.

It also intends to gradually reduce protection in the form of declining tariff levels and free access to imports and to encourage private sector competitors in certain markets dominated by private or public monopolies.

If one were to be asked to sum up the recommendations of the Wanjigi Report and the Government's response as contained in the White Paper, I would say that both are exceedingly well reasoned documents which are substantially in agreement on the basic recommendation: Be more productive in goods and services than in bringing forth more and more mouths to feed and the unemployment problem will take care of itself over a period of time.

The Moi Administration will take care of the rest, as it has been doing for many years.

KENYA

BRIEFS

POWER AGREEMENT SIGNED--Kenya and Canada have signed a memorandum of understanding to undertake a project involving the overhaul and rehabilitation of the Kipevu Steam Plant in Mombasa. The project is designed to repair and replace older equipment at Kipevu so as to ensure a continued reliable source of power for Coast area. By the terms of the agreement, Canada--through the Canadian International Development Agency--will provide engineering services and equipment to the amount of Canadian \$5,622,600 (about Sh66,346,000).
[Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jun 85 p 9]

ROMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT--Kenya and Romania have signed a trade agreement under which both countries will buy goods worth £5 million from each other annually, Mr Peter Okondo, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, said on May 21. He said the possibility of barter trade between the two countries should also be looked into. Under the agreement, between the Kenya National Trading Corporation (for the Government) and the Terra Organisation of Romania, Kenya will sell to Romania semiprocessed hides and skins, beans, diatomite, sisal, wool, cashewnut oil, canned pineapples, honey, soda ash, garments, pyrethrum, hosiery goods, coconut fibre, cassava and pawpaw extract. Kenya will import from Romania tractors and agricultural implements, motor vehicles and trucks for assembly in Kenya, electric motors and transformers, refrigerators for local assembly, ball bearings, machine tools, wire rods, PVC granules, synthetic rubber, medicinal products, building materials, wines, foodstuffs and so on. The items to be imported will be subject to the normal import regulations, Mr Okondo said when the Romanian Charge d'Affaires, Mr Vasile Zama, paid a courtesy call on him. The agreement was signed in February 1983.
[Text] [Nairobi E A REPORT ON TRADE & INDUSTRY in English Jun 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/608

LESOTHO

RADIO WELCOMES PUBLICATION OF NEW DAILY PAPER

MB101937 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Focus on The Nation's Freedom of Foreign Expression"]

[Text] Last Monday the country merrily witnessed the birth of THE NATION, yet another newspaper, but with the distinct feature of it being a daily. The appearance of this first daily in Lesotho cannot but be welcomed by all who cherish the basic rights of elementary freedoms of expression and thought.

The paper should fill a void that was a matter of extreme concern to both the media profession and the avid newspaper audience in Lesotho. For too long, the public in Lesotho had to rely on dailies published in South Africa, whose bias was -- not unreasonably -- towards a focus of South African preoccupations and peculiarly South African perceptions.

THE COMET/MOCHOCHONONO, LESELINYANE LA LESOTHO, and MOELETSI WA BASOTHO all made valiant efforts to satisfy the needs of readers. Admittedly, they could not satisfy every one and, because of stringent financial ceilings, they could hardly provide news on a daily basis to the public.

That notwithstanding, they are still performing a valuable service to Lesotho, whatever reservations one might have about the inherent and intrinsic thresholds of their editorial policies.

It is, nevertheless, important that they do hold those editorial perspectives, as they represent a substantial body of thought in Lesotho. It is in this context that the editorial policy of THE NATION is bound to provide an additional dimension of influential opinion in the country, if the paper lives up to the expectations it has raised.

The first issue of THE NATION provides a glimpse of that editorial policy. Time alone will demonstrate the extent to which the paper is capable of meeting its own standards. Monday's issue of THE NATION stated the management's policy in the following terms: Our standpoint is simple, THE NATION is an independent newspaper. We intend to remain so. We will provide news for Lesotho, of southern Africa generally and the world at large, as accurately as possible.

The choice of phrase and idiom by THE NATION is, not surprisingly, as immodest as the venture of producing a daily in Lesotho is a bold and courageous step. Appearing soon after the disappearance of the popular and notable South African daily, the RAND DAILY MAIL, it is not, perhaps, totally coincidental.

Whatever the case may be, it is important that THE NATION should fully be seen to be meeting the responsibility of the hopes that its management has raised, and to rise above the euphoria of what it sees as its epoch-making birth, and settle down to the business of serious journalism as soon as it can.

Of course, THE NATION is right in asking the public to be tolerant and provide the paper with an opportunity to prove itself. Fortunately for THE NATION, the Lesotho public has, in the past, displayed immense resources of patience. Less fortunate for the paper is that it has made its appearance in the newspaper stalls of Lesotho at an exciting time of preparations for elections, when there are competing claims on public generosity.

If the articles headlines Bitter Row Over BDA Status and New Front to Fight Elections are indicators of future coverage of political developments, then even Mr C. D. Mofeli of the UDP [United Democratic Party] should rest assured. His complaints that Radio Lesotho was not giving him enough coverage should finally be assuaged. At least Radio Lesotho finds it difficult to cover statements that border on diatribe, but if Mr (Moeti's) United Fatherland can command space in THE NATION, Mr Mofeli's UDP will assuredly find coverage in the columns of THE NATION daily.

CSO: 3400/630

NAMIBIA

POSSIBLE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SCENARIO AT INDEPENDENCE ANALYZED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text] A SWAPO government in independent Namibia will have to counter wide-ranging measures aimed at ensuring economic dependence on South Africa and will probably follow Zimbabwe's lead by adopting a pragmatic approach to the implementation of socialism.

This is the conclusion of a recently-completed in-depth study on Namibia's economic prospects at independence, published by the London-based Economist Intelligence Unit.

The authors, leading Namibia-watchers, Mr Donald Sparks and Mr Roger Murray, admit that an internationally-recognised settlement in the territory is still a distant prospect, but examine in detail the potential, and sometimes daunting, economic problems and challenges an independent Namibia could face.

They chronicle the convoluted history of the territory; the systematic plundering of its natural resources first by multinational and then, increasingly, South African interests; the effects of the recession on major exports like diamonds and uranium and of the drought on the economy as a whole; South Africa's manoeuvres to ensure a political solution suited to its needs and the fact that Swapo will have to be included in any eventual political settlement.

While South Africa would no doubt try to impose a whole string of political and economic conditions on Swapo's accession to power--including maintaining control of the economically strategic Walvis Bay--the report examines the likely scenario under a Swapo government.

This government, the authors believe, would largely take its cue from the Zimbabwean experience and would be pragmatic in its implementation of socialism.

"In particular, a Namibian government will wish to sustain or boost activity in the main sectors of the economy, so as to provide adequate levels of state revenue and ensure Namibia has access to international donor finance from the World Bank and other sources," they said.

Exodus

It appeared that Swapo's top leadership recognised that there would have to be a prolonged transitional phase, particularly in view of the expected manpower constraints following the exodus of skilled whites: and various UN studies had already been undertaken on the options open to a Namibian government in determining development strategy.

"Quite apart from all these considerations, a Swapo government could face direct leverage by South Africa, whether actual or potential, in view of South Africa's likely retention of control over Walvis Bay."

Swapo's leaders had already paid a great deal of attention to the mining industry--the bedrock of the Namibian economy--and would "almost certainly seek to renegotiate existing agreements, to provide for greater control and increase its earnings".

But here the example of Zimbabwe was most likely to be followed with initial selective state intervention involving equity participation in the existing mining and other strategic industries, forming part of an overall re-negotiation of the operating conditions for existing multinational-controlled concerns.

The authors predicted that the relationship between a Swapo government and British-based Rio Tinto Zinc, which operates Rossing uranium mine, could be particularly problematic, to say the least.

A UN decree which has outlawed the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources has been ignored by RTZ and other multinationals and Swapo is preparing a damage claim against RTZ for its continued illegal operations in the territory.

The most likely scenario is that RTZ's equity interest in Rossing will be terminated and perhaps replaced by a management contract. The same could happen to De Beers, which controls the diamond industry. "For new mining projects, a Namibian government is likely to look at joint ventures and form some type of state mining organisation to negotiate with new partners.

Foreign firms which have not previously invested in Namibia will probably be sought by preference in order to reduce the economy's present dependence on the small number of multi-national and South African-based mining companies, said the authors.

Ironically

In view of the current weakened state of the Namibian economy after five years of drought and recession, the delay in the finalisation of Namibia's independence might, ironically, mean that the new government will take over an economy in a slightly better state than would have been the case in the early 1980s, said the authors.

The mining sector had begun to recover with an upturn in demand for diamonds and some base mineral exports, notably copper. The drought cycle appeared to have reached an end, for the time being, although it would take several years to build up cattle and karakul sheep stocks again. Although pilchard and anchovy catches were still well below those of 20 years ago, there had been a modest recovery.

Uranium exports, however, were likely to remain depressed because of continued high world stocks.

But major problems remained and most worrying, was the fact that a new government would inherit a major external debt problem because of substantial borrowing by the Windhoek administration--a problem it could seek to have written off because of an International Court of Justice opinion in 1971 that it was under no legal obligation to honour the terms of loans agreed during the colonial period.

Another problem area would be to determine just what the country has in terms of foreign reserves. It does not currently have a central bank and its foreign exchange earnings are merged with those of South Africa. Devising an appropriate formula to determine its share of the Rand Monetary Area foreign reserves will therefore be "tricky".

On the plus side, however, Namibia had a great deal of as yet untapped potential which could attract investment, forge ties with neighbouring SADCC countries and promote development. In addition, independence under a universally-recognised government would result in the injection of a considerable amount of aid for development programmes.

CSO: 3400/617

NAMIBIA

SHIPANGA EXPLAINS BATON CHARGE BY POLICE IN KATUTURA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's leadership should take responsibility for circumstances surrounding a baton charge by police against a protest march in Katutura on Monday night, a Cabinet member of the South West African transitional Government, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Police reported earlier that about 30 people were injured in the procession to protest against the inauguration of the transitional Government.

At the first media conference of the new Cabinet, Mr Shipanga described as "malicious" a Swapo statement that the baton charge was one of the first actions to be taken by the new Government.

Government members had not been at the scene of the incident "and whatever the police did there, we did not know," he said.

Swapo "must stop their malice or they will make things very difficult in this country, and indeed for themselves."

Mr Shipanga added that Swapo had issued a statement on April 2 in which it called for the assassination of "certain people in this country."

A Cabinet member who will be handling the

portfolio of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said Swapo would be allowed to hold political meetings in South West Africa if the organisation denounced violence.

Swapo had been allowed on Monday to demonstrate against the new government. "Where else in Africa will you find the situation that you can demonstrate against a government openly and freely?" he asked.

Mr Shipanga said earlier that the new Government would work for national reconciliation and had invited Swapo to come to a round-table conference to work out a solution to the South West African dispute.

The Swapo leadership, however, had not yet addressed itself "to the realism of this country."

● The SWA Police Force said that police had taken action against the crowd to prevent the procession from "turning into violence".

A group of people gathered in the township outside Windhoek "and took part in an unlawful procession under Swapo banners and placards."

The people were asked to disperse and after they had ignored the second request to do so, police used batons and teargas to scatter the crowd.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO INTIMIDATION INCREASES IN OVAMBO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — There had been a sharp increase in acts of intimidation by Swapo insurgents against the people of Ovambo, in northern South West Africa, in the last two months, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday.

General Meiring gave no figures, but said the latest situation was in contrast to last year when acts of intimidation reached an all-time low in the bush war.

He ascribed that to Swapo having tried to bring home its political message in other ways, but he did not specify what they were.

The downturn in intimidation persisted until about two months ago when there was a sharp increase, he told a military briefing of foreign and local journalists.

In contrast, General Meiring said almost 100 acts of sabotage were reported last year.

The figure was the highest for any year to date in the bush war.

In the first five months of this year, 58 sabotage attempts were reported.

The increase had been largely due to Swapo's belief that sabotage was the easiest means of making propaganda.

Swapo's armed forces had decreased from about 16 000 insurgents in 1978 to just over 8 000, despite continued recruitment attempts.

CSO: 3400/617

NAMIBIA

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON MOSES KATJIUONGUA

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Noel Bruyns]

[Text]

ONE of the key figures in the new interim government of SWA/Namibia, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, is an admirer of Mao Tse-tung and considers himself a socialist.

"I am a convinced socialist, ideologically. I regard Mao Tse-tung as a great statesman and revolutionary," he said.

Mr Katjiuongua, 43, has an MA in international affairs from Sweden, a degree in public administration from Carleton University in Ottawa and a solid academic background. He has also travelled extensively in the East and West.

He is one of the most able of the eight ministers who are expected to form the cabinet after the interim government is sworn in today in Windhoek.

The government will take over administrative and legislative power from South Africa.

When Mr Katjiuongua was a child in the 1950s, his father was involved in petitioning the United Nations to get South Africa out of SWA.

His father also sent him to Botswana in 1959 to attend high school.

"That was the time when Bantu education was being introduced here. My father was very much against it as it was likely to rob me of equal opportunities in education," he said.

'Different ideologies'

Mr Katjiuongua left Botswana for Europe in 1960 to continue his studies in East Germany.

He left with a group of friends who wanted to "escape from South Africa for a variety of reasons in a hurry". He returned to SWA/Namibia in 1981.

"Throughout the years I had been able to see different societies, different political ideologies, the modes of life of different peoples."

He spent many years in China, where he met Mao Tse-tung.

"I admire his theory on guerrilla warfare and his way to bring a unique form of social change for China without apeing any particular country," Mr Katjiuongua said.

"But I must point out I don't transplant the ideas of modern China. Those that can apply to our country I will not hesitate to use, but not those of a purely Chinese background, or which are purely part of international power struggles.

"Though I admire his qualities as a man, there's no way I can imitate Mao Tse-tung in Namibia."

Out of favour with Russia

It was during this time that his socialist ideas gelled.

While he boasts of his socialist leanings, nervous capitalists and conservative whites in SWA/Namibia at least need not fear Russian interference through Mr Katjiuongua lobbying in the new political dispensation.

While overseas, Mr Katjiuongua fell out of favour with the

Soviet Union when he made speeches in Tokyo and Peking in which he sketched his Swanu party's independent policy.

"Unfortunately, it collided with Soviet designs to try to make the whole Afro-Asian movement an appendage of Soviet foreign policy," he said.

Mr Katjiuongua's stance shows how willing the various parties in the territory have been to reach consensus to form this national unity government.

His Swanu party has been working with the conservative Nationalist Party and the other parties in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) for almost two years to reach this point.

It would seem Swanu and the National Party make strange bed-fellows in a government of national unity. In Mr Katjiuongua's own words, Swanu has more in common with Swapo than with the Nationalists.

However, he said: "The Nationalist Party represents a significant political faction in this country that one cannot ignore."

He believes white people realize this is the last opportunity to make a deal with blacks — if not with Swapo, then at least with those black people they can talk to now.

"Of course, working with the Nationalists makes the whole process of change slow because they are basically conservative and to move them from all kinds of perceptions will take a hell of a lot of time, patience and energy. But they have moved significantly from the original positions they took."

Professor Wolfgang Thomas, a professor of economics at the University of the Western Cape, said in Windhoek recently the interim government would only succeed if it went beyond "mere cosmetic adjustments to the status quo of racially discriminatory, white-centred rule".

Instead, it should work towards open-ended, aggressive reform aimed at strengthening the bridge between Swapo and other Namibian nationalists, Professor Thomas said.

How did Mr Katjiuongua feel about breaking through to Mr Sam Nujoma and Swapo?

"We've got to keep the doors open, to remain patient and hope that one day our brothers in Swapo will wake up to reality," he said.

This is a position he has constantly held, but he feels frustrated that "those of us who have been struggling for their participation are somehow left in the desert".

He considers neither Swapo on its own nor the internal parties alone can effect stability and independence for Namibia.

Talks about the future

He also believes if the two parties can start talks about the country's political future, SWA/Namibia could be independent in the next year or two.

"If we and Swapo can agree that Namibia will become independent, that we will not pose a threat to South Africa militarily, that we are not going to allow the ANC or anybody else to operate from here, that Namibia will be non-aligned with no Soviet bases, I am convinced South Africa would get out of this country."

"I think South Africa would be willing to tolerate a Botswana here which would not pose a military threat or problems to them."

Mr Katjiuongua makes it sound easy for peace and stability to come to SWA/Namibia, but there are so many ifs involved. One seriously wonders whether the new transitional government will really be able to muster enough national unity to pull it off.

NAMIBIA

DIAMOND PROFIT TAX REPORTEDLY WENT INTO RSA COFFERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 9

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — South West African diamonds were sold through an intermediary company in South Africa to ensure that profits were made and taxed in the Republic, the Thirion commission of inquiry into the misapplication of State funds and resources heard in Windhoek yesterday.

The chief evaluator of the Diamond Producers Association (DPA), Mr Fred Rossouw, told in evidence before the commissioner, Mr Justice P W Thirion of Natal, how diamonds mined by Consolidated Diamond Mining Company (CDM) at Oranjemund were eventually marketed through the De Beers-controlled Central Selling Organisation (CSO) in London.

None of SWA's diamonds were stockpiled in the territory.

"CDM diamonds are of a very high quality and present marketing conditions are such that we do not sell many high quality diamonds," Mr Rossouw

said.

About 50 percent of CDM's diamonds were sold and the rest were stockpiled in Kimberley before shipment to London.

Mr Rossouw, who is also the accredited agent of the Diamond Board for SWA (Diboswa), said arrangements for the marketing of CDM's diamond production had been in existence for about 50 years — since the formation of the DPA in 1934.

Diboswa's responsibilities for CDM diamonds were carried out through the DPA to the Diamond Purchasing and Trading Company (Pty) Ltd, registered in South Africa.

Sorting of diamonds was conducted by CSO evaluators in Kimberley and checked by Mr Rossouw against an agreed sample of the foreign registered

Diamond Trading Company (Pty) Ltd which had set a standard selling assortment.

That company in turn supplied diamonds to the CSO.

According to earlier evidence, SWA had lost an estimated R2,65 billion in diamond ferrous ore reserves through over-mining by CDM to meet the quota demands of the De Beers parent company.

A former CDM employee, Mr Gordon Brown, who had been technical assistant to the general manager at Oranjemund, said the practice had shortened the life of the mine by 13 years.

The Oranjemund diggings would not be economically viable after 1992.

"CDM projections to the end of the life of the mine show a last profit boost in 1988 to 1989 for technical reasons and the closure of the mine in 1992," he said.

CSO: 3400/617

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

RED CROSS TO VISIT--The cabinet of South-West Africa's government for national unity has unanimously agreed that the representatives of the International Red Cross be allowed to visit detainees in the Windhoek prison. The cabinet also decided to set up a committee to investigate ways of promoting security for industrial plants. This committee will fall under the supervision of the economic affairs department within the cabinet.

[Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 11 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/630

1 August 1985

NIGER

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS 'DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY' RATIONALE

Paris NORD SUD in French Jun 85 pp 6-8

[Interview with Niger's president, Gen Seyni Kountche, conducted by Christian Tavernier; date and place not given]

[Text] Niger, with its 800,000 inhabitants spread over 1,267,000 square kilometers, has been governed since 1974 by President Seyni Kountche. On first acquaintance, he seems a shy man. You can tell that there is a fever in him that devours all his energy, as he strives to solve his country's problems. Austere, under constant tension, this uncompromising man commands respect from all who approach him. He is truly close to his people. During our trip with the Secretary of State for Cooperation Xavier de Donnea, we found a well-organized country, where order and security are the norm everywhere. To the journalist as well as to the tourist, two things are nevertheless astonishing: the first is the ban on photographing government buildings without permission, or even with permission (!). For the European landing here, that rule seems archaic in a time when satellites of both East and West can pick up a detailed image of a hen's egg in the desert. The second stopper is the number of military roadblocks, the purpose of which nobody can explain. The most amusing episode was our meeting here, at an official reception, with the Soviet ambassador. We learned from him that Belgium was pursuing a "neo-colonial" policy in Niger so as to get its hands on the country's mineral resources! We also learned that the proudest claim of Soviet cooperation was to have three ministers, all of them former students in Moscow, in the Nigerian government. The dear man was not even aware that if these men are ministers, the only reason is that they have changed their coats. This ambassador, posted here for the past 6 years, is, like most Soviet officials, unable to dismiss his own propaganda. Decidedly, the USSR, aside from armaments, is 25 years behind the West in every other sector, including -- and this is the ultimate irony -- the area of political analysis.

Mr. President, the concept of the Development Society was born in 1974. What are the goals it was designed to reach, and what is its status today?

[Answer] If a development project is to be accepted by a people, the people have to be consulted about it; so we said to ourselves: "Why not organize ourselves so that the people can participate in the development decisions? Not only must they be brought into the planning, but they must also be motivated. That gave us the idea of the Development Society, and we can say today that we have got some very good things out of it. Thanks to this initiative, the people were able to organize and re-group in the aftermath of the agro-pastoral catastrophe we have gone through.

[Question] Twice in 15 years, Niger's flocks and herds were decimated. Isn't it very hard for the people to build up new herds knowing that they may suffer the same fate?

[Answer] During the national debate on cattle grazing, we decided to change our way of raising cattle: we would reconstitute the new herds on new principles. There would be fewer head of cattle, they would require less space, and we would give the growers the means to cope with the feed requirements of their cattle by giving them not just hay and grain, but the best possible conditions for raising market and forage crops.

[Question] We have found your people both proud and brave. How do they react to the drought that struck your country last year? Do you think that some sort of regional integration might lead to a solution that would make your country economically viable?

[Answer] The prime characteristic of the Sahelian is dignity. The head of the family vests all his pride in the fact that he feeds his family with what he produces. Accordingly, we have tried to nurture this quality by making him understand that the purpose of all aid is to be able to get along without it by doing his level best to be self-sufficient. At the first signs of impending catastrophe, we considered all sorts of solutions that would bring us through it. Ought we to leave our people in camps where they would be fed, thanks to foreign aid? Or should we help them by providing water-holes and seed-grain to get them back to work and enable them to stand and face adversity? This latter approach is the one the Nigerien government chose. You mentioned Niger's economic future in a regional structure. Africa is looking for a pattern of economic community, something along the lines of your European Community. You must not forget, though, that the EEC was not built in a day, and that a lot of years had to go by between the time the Treaty of Rome was signed and the admission of Portugal and Spain! The West African Economic Community (CEAO), Africa's first attempt at community, dates only from 1973. As for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAF), which has more States as members, it has been in operation only since 1976. We are indeed seeking an economic institution that would embrace many States, but we will not deny that there are obstacles, such as the disparities in languages, cultures, and economic models. Nevertheless, we are not discouraged, because if Europe's Twelve can do it, despite flareups of nationalism and selfishness, why can't Africa?

Our best and brightest chance for development is not to be found in individualism or in isolation, but in serious, responsible groups that are willing to take time to organize; there is the goal of the OAU.

[Question] Apparently you did not ask for international aid last year, or even this year. Are we right in assuming that you held back out of reticence and dignity? You know that it is hard to get any aid without applying for it. We should like to know the reason for your restraint and, also, whether the aid you have received from Europe seems to meet your expectations. And, lastly, how much help have you got from the great bloc countries: USSR, USA, and China?

[Answer] Nigeriens like to do things quietly, without a lot of noise. We would rather do the job ourselves. The international aid community is represented here in Niger by its embassies, which are quite capable of sound judgments as to our situation, and they report their findings to their governments. I must tell you how deeply we were moved by the outpouring of compassion we have felt. Your Secretary of State, M de Donnea, when he was visiting here, went straight to the heart of the problem to see for himself, and that was more important to us than millions of tons of wheat or maize. What happens during the next few months is going to mean the most. The new directions given to our cooperation will put us in a position to do business. There are many factors at work: a fairly long span of time elapses between the day food aid is promised and the day the promise is kept. It takes at least 5 to 6 months for that aid to reach its destination. In Niger's case, only 68,000 tons of the 350,000 promised have reached us. These days, the transport to deliver the food to the people who need it is one more logistical problem that must be borne in mind. Hence, of the 68,000 tons of food we did get, we could deliver only 40,000 tons to the people. In order to solve this problem, we have asked the European Community for help in improving our infrastructures -- our roads, our ports, and our railroads.

As for aid from Western Europe, I want you to know that we perceive a difference between the Western world and Eastern Europe. The West has brought us a degree of development and, at the recent meeting of the European heads of State in Dublin first, and then in Bonn, some very positive commitments were made.

The USSR, a great power which we respect, has a doctrine that does not allow it to behave like the Western world. As of this moment, Niger has yet to receive a single gram of food from the USSR. Yet China, a very distant country, has done its bit to help us.

[Question] Niger's principal resource is uranium. What are your markets right now? Is it true that Iran wants to buy 2,000 tons of that mineral?

[Answer] The uranium market right now is very slack and we, unfortunately, have no use for it ourselves. Our only outlets are our partners: France, Italy, Germany, and Spain, in Europe; in Asia, we have Japan. Approaches from Iran have led to naught because neither we nor our partners approve of some of the conditions that country demands.

[Question] To get back to the domestic situation, we learn that you have waged a successful war against corruption.

[Answer] Corruption has been in this world as long as prostitution. It dates back to the dawn of time. It is not the essential stuff of a people, but it is the product of that people's stage of development. Level of development and rising expectations go hand in hand: some people lose all sense of moral values and this is the critical point at which corruption creeps in. We have no illusions about it, though, because we know that fighting corruption smacks more than a little of Don Quixote.

[Question] Let's move now to the domain of international politics, and, more particularly, the OAU. It would seem that this organization is spinning its wheels, that it is concentrating on trifling fictions, like the business of the Sahara, whereas the real concerns of Africans are, first and foremost, their living conditions.

[Answer] Of all the five continents, Africa is the only one with an organization whose members' heads of State meet at least once a year. As a consequence, the OAU is a valuable tool, but one that needs improvement. I would not claim that the OAU has solved every political or economic problem brought before it. There are several important issues to which this organization has yet to find solutions. The first is the matter of Chad. It will take a great deal of understanding on the part of Chadians on both sides to put an end to the conflict. Another thorny problem is that of the Western Sahara. A propos, a dialogue based on a regional referendum there may well come to pass, and an agreement among the Magreb countries would be highly desirable.

The very highest priority, though, must go to Africa's economic problems. The last summit opened the way in that, without minimizing the political problems, more attention was paid to the economic tangle. If they have solved the problem of famine in Asia, why can't we do it on our continent? Africa has not only enormous natural and human potential, but also intellectual resources that could be set to work on our economic and agricultural problems, and thereby find a way to cope with the famine that stalks the continent.

[Question] What do you think of Marshall Mobutu's idea of creating an organization for Sub-Saharan Africa?

[Answer] You know, there are already too many organizations! If they were simplified, it would solve a lot of problems. Co-operation with the Arab world is possible: it has its League, we have the OAU.

[Question] But there are Arabs in the OAU!

[Answer] That is true, and they also belong to the League. We are firmly convinced that we have to simplify the organizations, the present commissions and committees, so as to make them work more efficiently. We are persuaded that all the issues afoot in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the Arab world can be perfectly resolved within the existing organizations.

[Question] About the Israeli-Arab conflict: most of the African countries have severed diplomatic ties with Israel. What is your position on this subject? Specifically, in the wake of the concrete proposals jointly advanced by 'Arafat and Hussein of Jordan?

[Answer] That rough draft of the Jordan-Palestinian agreement is an element that might resolve a situation that has prevailed for far too long. The key is to find a sovereign territory for the Palestinian people. Without that, I see no solution. Israel exists and its birth was sponsored by the great powers; it cannot disappear. As for the Arab world, it is there, and the Palestinian people have a right to a homeland. Therefore, some compromise, at some level loftier than passions, must be found.

[Question] The problem of South Africa and Namibia is poisoning the inter-African climate. What are your thoughts on this issue?

[Answer] This is an extremely complex problem. Namibia's independence can be recognized only in the context of the United Nations resolution. We had pinned all our hopes on the Nkomati agreements. We hailed the courage of President Machel of Mozambique, a man who, transcending all political considerations, succeeded in negotiating with South Africa, although he supports the revolutionary movement against its government. We also believed in the new policy of the United States. The South Africa problem is very complex, owing to the enormous interests at stake. Mozambique and Angola won independence after many trials and it is regrettable that they have not acceded to more understanding, considering their own problems. A chief of State, who is no longer with us, once said: "You can choose your friends, but not your enemies."

While we firmly denounce South Africa's apartheid policy, we believe that country must maintain a good-neighbor policy with its own neighbors and the rest of Africa. The potential on both sides should prove advantageous to the entire continent.

[Question] In your opinion, what future awaits the nomad populations of Niger, so sorely stricken by the drought? Isn't the disappearance of the cultural traditions of these small peoples a loss to your country?

[Answer] The plight of the African nomads is similar, in a way, to that of certain European peoples who vanished because they were swallowed up or scattered in the process of creation of certain European nations. With them died all their cultural traditions. The abolition of nomadism among the Blue People of the desert, or Touaregs, turned them into culturally rootless souls. We are absolutely committed to the orderly, phased approach to their permanent settlement. The first reason is economic: in fact, some of our nomads have been resettled in the mining cities. The second is the drought that forces the rest of the population to regroup in settlements around the watering-holes and, consequently, to change the way they live.

Could we have abandoned these people, left them to contemplate their starving camels in the name of protecting cultural traditions? Or was it our duty to give them a new pattern for living?

[Question] What are your reactions to Paris-Dakar's traversing your territory? Would you let them do it again?

[Answer] It's a bunch of fake folklore that is good for nothing except to get publicity for its organizers. This is not a "caravan of hope": it is a caravan of despair whose passage does nothing but churn up more dust!

No. We shall not let them through again... unless the organizers take steps to clean up the rules for this race and make changes beneficial to the people of Niger.

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CSO: 3419/451

SENEGAL

MOUSTAPHA NIASS PLEDGES NOT TO OPPOSE REGIME

Dakar LE DEVOIR in French Jun 85 p 3

[Report by Pathe Mbodje of interview in Dakar on 8 February 1985 with Moustapha Niass, former prime minister]

[Text] "I will never be an agitator; I will never be a subversive; I will never be an opponent of this regime" (of President Abdou Diouf). That is all one succeeds in getting out of Moustapha Niass, the former prime minister and former minister of state for foreign affairs. In any case, that is all that he wanted to say.

This man, who intends to do everything in the open, is happy about his current situation and only hopes that he will be "left in peace." He does add that he does not feel bitterness or rancor about what happened to him. A fervent Muslim, he expresses infinite "thanks to God" and refuses to make any comment about the men and women with whom he worked and among whom he has excellent friends. Certainly, Moustapha Niass is willing to talk about himself, but only himself. And in the singular. And about the present.

But who is afraid of Moustapha Niass? For it should not be concealed: in some circles, mainly political, there has been concern ever since the former prime minister and former minister of state for foreign affairs declined offers that would have taken him outside Senegal. The OAU? No thanks! The Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (AGECOOP)? No thanks! Air Afrique? No thanks! What then? To stay in Senegal with his family, to which he intends to devote attention from now on.

This was all that was needed to arouse the wildest speculations about the real or supposed intentions of Mr Niass. Indeed, according to some sources, the reason why Moustapha Niass declined all these offers in order to stay in Senegal was not only that he had an idea in the back of his head, but also and primarily because he had made sure of his support bases and could proceed with assurance. Of course, Moustapha Niass, whom we met on 8 May, rejected these accusations and said he only wanted to successfully carry out his new project of opening a consulting office. Though one feels he was speaking sincerely, one cannot swear as to what he will do tomorrow. Not because he himself does not want to think too much about it--putting himself entirely in the hands of

Allah--but because one should not be deceived by his good will: Moustapha Niass has attained a national and international stature that does not allow him to stand with arms folded. Whether he wants to or not. And that no doubt explains all this, that is, the concerns in some circles regarding Moustapha Niass.

Moustapha Niass does not want to recognize it, but the fact must be emphasized: his departure was necessary in order for the Diouf policy to be complete. At any rate, that is the impression one gets from a free-ranging, tactful interview on 8 May with the former Senegalese minister of state. And it is not difficult to guess that the same conclusion was reached by certain elements of the present government following 1981 and culminating on 9 October 1984 in the eviction of Niass from the governing team.

Whether it was an eviction or a voluntary departure, as he prefers to present it, it is certain that the former heir-apparent's ties with Senghor contributed to the political setback--temporary?--of Moustapha Niass. Especially since that former minister of state does not regard himself as a "quitter": indeed, he affirms that he has not abandoned his friendships, and the 8 years spent under the wing of the father of the nation left their mark. Yes: Moustapha Niass was developed with and by Senghor.

Although one would hardly recognize it: despite his dream to be "forgotten," he represents a certain idea of Senegal that has not been dimmed in the spirits of many Senegalese, particularly, we should stress, among Senegalese socialists. The fact that he had the necessary latitude and courage to request and obtain the opportunity to take his leave, "to turn his back on the political life on its current diversion course" (he emphasizes these last five words) and fly on his own wings, started, voluntarily or not, the psychological process among many activists, who had been chafing in silence over the way Diouf seeks to operate with the party in power.

By his departure, Moustapha Niass liberated them from that time forth, if we can dare to put it that way. And the individual contradictory attitudes affecting the Socialist Party (PS) were reinforced in the direction of a generalized dissatisfaction. The private fears and aspirations that had been long suppressed following Diouf's accession to leadership of the PS have emerged from the collective subconsciousness of an influential ideological element of the party. And this is because already in January 1984 Diouf had shown his hand and decreed the victory of the Diouf policy.

Moustapha Niass' departure crystallized the danger of imminent destruction, which aroused the survival instinct among many in the PS who have not taken the time to become accustomed to a Diouf whom people have tried to impose at all costs, without paying too much attention to the manner of doing so.

Questions Without Answers

The exit of Moustapha Niass thus did not at all settle matters as planned.

Indeed, Niass remains more dangerous outside the party than within the PS. This explains the apprehensions of some in regard to the former minister of

state. These apprehensions are reflected in a questioning to which no one has yet found an answer: Who supports him, since he dared to stay in Senegal? Might he not use his society as a cover for engaging in subversion, or at least trying to revenge himself on his recent detractors? Doesn't he aspire to play a national role, even though he claims otherwise?

The answer of Moustapha Niass to all these questions and to others not expressed is contained in three phrases: "I will never be an agitator; I will never be a subversive; I will never be an opponent of this regime." At any rate, that is what he avowed to us himself on 8 May. Why? Because he puts dignity, a sense of honor, and loyalty among the priorities of a man who seeks to be responsible.

Certainly, by remaining faithful to his spiritual master he remains faithful to a certain idea of Senegal: "that of a country of peace, of serenity; a country where one always operates in the open; a country without opportunism or activism; a country where all are devoted to the same cause--and here I am not criticizing anyone; a country where one should help others with generosity, selflessness, and without demagoguery."

Is such an explanation enough then to fully understand him, this former politician? Or must we credit him with national intentions today? Moustapha Niass says he knows too well what government is and what power is to run after it. But what about the future? The former prime minister does not want to think about tomorrow, entrusting himself to God, who will dispose of his physical being in accordance with his wise will.

What can he say at this time? That he is happy with his present situation. "If it was my presence in the government and my functions in the party that were the concern, then those who wanted me to leave should be comforted; however, if it is my existence as Moustapha Niass that is the problem, then they must resort to God."

For the moment, in the easy comfort of his office on Place de l'Indépendance, Moustapha Niass' only wish is to work, pay attention to his family, play sports, and stay quiet in his corner. However, even though Moustapha Niass has lost a little weight, through his "jogging" every evening on the coast road, it will be hard to make people forget him. For we must certainly take into account his 26 years of militant activity and his vision of a certain Senegal. These are the compelling influences, if we may be permitted this pleonasm.

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SENEGAL

CASAMANCE OPPOSITION SPEAKS DIOLA

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[Unsigned opposition paper, with introduction by Dominique Darbon]

[Text] Everybody remembers the protest movements and the riots that flamed across the southernmost region of Senegal, known as Casamance, in 1981 (the Djignabo student strike), especially in December 1982 and December 1983. These repeated uprisings, which involved the vast majority of the populations of Basse-Casamance (the départements of Oussouye, Ziguinchor, and Bignona), arose from a very old problem which everybody thought had long since been settled, or at least very effectively stifled by the Senegalese government. Well, Casamance, by its population, its geographical position, the historical circumstances of its colonization and its incorporation into Senegal, its economic potential and its agricultural production systems, retains its extremely specific identity that is deeply rooted among its Diola populations. This specificity explains both the cavalier attitude of the Senegalese government toward a region it deems politically and culturally suspect, and, in response, the behavior of its peoples who derive only the undesirable effects of their status as part of the Senegalese nation. Out of these suspicions and these frustrations were born the risings of 1981, 1982, and 1983, which, costing more than 100 lives, raised the issue of the political integration of this region of Casamance. On reading the text submitted to us, it would certainly appear that the reform proposed in 1983 by the government (slicing the Casamance region in two, recruitment of young men, less compromised and more representative, into the government, elaboration of a development plan for Casamance) were not sufficient to win over the local "ideologues."

This document, "The Voice of the Casamance," prepared by the nationalist movement, attempts to adduce a legitimacy both historical and social to the demands submitted during and subsequent to the first uprisings. In one sense, this proclamation must be perceived as the fundamental document of the Casamance nationalist movement, or, more precisely, as the translation, the "rationale"

for the demands voiced spontaneously by the people in the course of all the uprisings. The prime value of this manifesto is that it sums up and condenses into a few pages the underlying causes and the true nature of the Casamance rebellion.

The roots of the Casamance movement are listed in peremptory form, but are nevertheless invariably stated in detail. On the one hand, the emphasis is put on the historical and social origins of the uniqueness of Casamance. On the other, the document lays heavy stress on the inability of successive Senegalese governments to grasp and allow for the region's needs. This is reflected in the systematic under-exploitation of the region's economic potential, the mounting instances of failure by intervention companies and development plans, the chronic inadequacy of infrastructures and the growing Senegalization of the administration, the fisheries, trade, and land. In this presentation, only the interpretation of historic events seems open to question. These are indeed the practical roots of the discontent, of the disputes the peoples have with the government. But -- and this is the essential question -- what populations are they talking about?

The key question at issue is the nature of the movement. Is it ethnic? Tribal? Regional? Even nationalist? These are the questions that arise out of these rebellions. The document proffered by the nationalist movement enables us to reply without ambiguity to these questions. By trying too hard to prove that this movement reflects the emergence of Casamance-style nationalism, the author of the document inadvertently demonstrates that the "Casamance problem" is first and foremost that of a single group in Basse Casamance: the Diola. Throughout the entire text, the term "Casamancais" is in fact equated with the term "Diola (Islam, peanuts, rice-fields, forests, fisheries...). While the Diola culture is always the reference base-line, there is not even a passing allusion to the other groups that make up Casamance, despite that they are the majority to the east of Ziguinchor: the Mandingo, for one, and the Peul. As for the claim that Casamance historically stretched from the Atlantic to the Faleme River, it is an entirely new intellectual artifact, which uses the effects of a temporary and totally arbitrary colonial arrangement to add some semblance of suitable geographic scale to its demands. In short, it is certain for the present that what is called the Casamance problem is in fact that of the Basse-Calamance (which is Diola country). Rooted in real social peculiarities, the risings were precipitated by the behavior of the government which was interested solely in exploiting resources to benefit the rest of the country, while doing nothing whatever to develop the region itself. The current phase is one of ideological warfare, which is exactly what this document describes. Decidedly, nothing is settled.

Dominique Darbon
Harare, 14 January 1985

The Voice of Casamance

The Senegalese government and its Casamance valets have succeeded in persuading the rest of the world that the events in Casamance were a phenomenon confined to the Diola people, whereas, on 26 December 1982, more than 100,000 Casamancais of all ethnic groups had marched and demonstrated in a procession that stretched over more than 3 kilometers along the Boulevard Edouard Diatta, which in actuality is the highway between Ziguinchor and Oussouye, and hence conveniently marked off in kilometers.

In a patently political move, the Senegalese government systematically dismissed all demonstrators from other ethnic groups who had demanded to be jailed with their Diola brothers. By laying heavy emphasis on the fact that the Diola are a majority in Basse-Casamance, the government duped the world into thinking that the events were entirely their doing, whereas the nationalist movement has spread throughout all of historical Casamance, from the Atlantic to the Faleme, from Diembering to Kedougou, from Kafountine to Bakel, from Diogue to Tambacounda.

Portuguese and French

The word "Casamance" is derived from the name of the country in the Diola, Kasa: kasamu Aku, which is to say "land of the waterways," or more precisely, "land rising out of the great waters (the River Casamance is in fact called the "Kawungha": derived from the word Husamu = river, and meaning "great river"). This makes it Diola country par excellence, surrounded as it is by the Gambia, and Casamance rivers, Rio Cacheu, Rio Geba, etc. Kasamu Aku us to this day much more commonly used among our Diola brothers in Guinea-Bissau.

Governor Honorio Pereira Baretto, who was in office in Bissau in the middle of the 19th century, noted that, according to what he had read in old Portuguese documents, the Casamance was the first river the Portuguese sailed upstream from the West Coast of Africa. It was in 1645 that Gonzalo Gamboa Ayala established the trading posts at Farim and Ziguinchor. To the latter, the Portuguese gave a motto packed with meaning for the Casamance resistance: "Invicta felix!" (Happy and Unbowed).

That Portuguese presence officially came to an end on Sunday 22 April 1888, at 0807 hours. The French took over from the Portuguese and administered the colony, and appointed Senegal as trustee. It is fair to say, though, that Casamance was never subjugated: the last of the veterans of the Kasa rising of 1942 did not come out of hiding in the maquis until 1962.

French penetration in Casamance began in 1836. On 22 January of that year, the King of Cagnout gave the French permission to set up camp on Carabane Island. There was no sale involved: among true Diolas, the land is inalienable. The Diola makes his land available to anyone who asks permission to build, plant, or cul-

tivate that land for generations, or even for centuries, if it is needed. Should the incumbent die, though, or should the incumbents or their heirs return it or leave it, the land reverts to the traditional holders. So when the French say they bought Carabane Island, they are not on the same wave-length with the Diolas.

One just cannot mention Carabane, where the French penetration began, without thinking of good old Emmanuel Bertrand Bocande: he ruled that island in the middle of the last century, serving France's interests, but not neglecting his own. He was the great advocate of the occupation and development of the island, but also of the colonization of all Casamance by S negalese brought in for the purpose. That policy in 1891 found a grand champion in the person of Governor Martin. That also explains the events of Christmas 1882.

A decree dated 12 October 1882 reached Goree and the present-day region of Sine-Saloum at Saint-Louis du Senegal and made Casamance an autonomous territory to be governed from Goree by a lieutenant Governor. In 1894, Governor Henri de la Mothe moved the capital from Goree to Sedhiou. Lieutenant Governor Farque took over the title of chief administrator for Casamance, with the functions of vice-governor. At that time, the kingdom of Moussa Molo Balde, which embraced portions of Gambia, Casamance, and both Guineas, became a portectorate under the chief administrator, whose representative was permanently attached to Moussa Molo's court at Hamdalahi.

The Franco-Portuguese Convention of Paris on 12 May 1886 officially raised Casamance to the status of single entity stretching from the Atlantic to the Faleme, declared it an autonomous territory constituted as a protectorate to be managed by the colony of Senegal. In November 1908, Governor Camille Guy moved the capital from Sedhiou to Ziguinchor. The transfer was completed in 1909, while the chief administrator was Maclaud. This state of affairs prevailed until independence: most S negalese, and even most Casamancais had forgotten this particular quirk in the legal status of Casamance.

And so the seeds were sown for this very serious dispute that today sets Casamance against Senegal, politically, economically, socially, culturally, and morally.

A Century of Resistance to French Colonialism

Our French masters abandoned us like plague-carriers to our Casamance devices, administrative and others, for fear we should contaminate the other peoples by transmitting the virus of resistance to them. And so these same French, seeking to apply the principles of colonization laid down by Faidherbe and picking a fight with the Portuguese in Casamance, spent a good deal of their time relentlessly fighting us. A lot of administrators burnt out in that job, and a lot of French soldiers fell on the battlefields

of Casamance. We might cite, by way of example, Marine Capt. Protet, killed at the second battle of Hilol, 9 March 1860; Lt Truche and several others at Seleky, 1 December 1886; Capt. Forichon, at Sedhiou, in 1891; Adjutant Bassier, at Siliti in 1917; Sgt Maurice Scobry, at Effok, 9 February 1943.

There was confirmation of what Pinet-Laprade said about the Casamance people in 1861; that they are an intelligent, courageous, and stubborn enemy. Three streets in Dakar were named for some of the battles fought in Casamance: Rue de Caron (not Garonne, but actually Hilol, 9 March 1860); Rue de Thionck (Essyl, 11 March 1860), Sindiniery (facing Sedhiou, 10 February 1861), and One more, Diëmbering (3 February 1865), by the master planner of the imperial city.

The plan devised by government administrator Brunot, who left Casamance for good in July 1917, called for the systematic disarmament of all Casamance. Put into execution in 1920, it did not mark the end of the resistance. In 1927, administrator Maubert had several real Kasa resistance men shot, on the pretext that they engaged in cannibalism. The revelation of that cover-up led, in 1936, to the suicide of the commanding officer who had ordered the arrest of the victims.

A bit of irony, if you like: on the Butte Maubert, where these "Floups" were executed, France set up the present monument to the dead of Ziguinchor, with this inscription: "Casamance, to her sons who died for France." It is worth underscoring: France says "Casamance," not "Senegal." After independence, the inscription was changed to read: "Casamance, to her sons who died for their country."

The city of Ziguinchor is used to citizens' movements: on 22 April 1888, the replacement of the Portuguese by the French set off protests. On 20 March 1914, posters carried by demonstrators called on the governor-general of French West Africa, William Ponty (not the governor of Senegal) for more than token financial autonomy, and territorial and administrative autonomy for Casamance, because they felt the Senegalese trusteeship disgusting, alienating, and stultifying. Around the same time, women demonstrated against Dr Olivier's cruelty and the people forced administrator Marcel de Coppet to release Father Jean-Marie Esvan, who had been sentenced to a month in prison for an alleged violation of the health regulations.

Clearly, the Casamance resistance was not born yesterday, more particularly that of the Diolas, who are so deeply attached to their forests and their lands. The Whites tried long and hard to put it down by force of arms, by intellectual intoxication, by starvation, setting fire to cabins and granaries, destroying seed-grains, farm tools, kitchen and household utensils... Nothing worked.

Senegalese Colonialism

The Senegalese, worthy heirs to the White colonialists from whom they took over, wonderfully and radically outclassed them. To beat down our resistance, they set about killing our forests which are at once natural fortresses and sources of subsistence with their fruits, their flowers, their leaves, their roots, and their edible tubers. What is far worse, they set about taking over and destroying our age-old natural rice-fields which, year in and year out, yielded rice in ample sufficiency. That self-sufficiency made the Casamançais freer and more independent. That was not what the new occupiers had in mind when they dangled the advantages of a policy of dams before the eyes of the unimpressed peoples of the "land of rivers": a mountain of plans, files, projects labored mightily, and brought forth a mouse of meaningless and disgusting models. Should that policy prevail, the natural rice-fields which the local people control would be replaced by dams in the hands of the Senegalese masters, in a position from that day forward to starve us at will.

All of this reveals a failure to understand the Diola society. Some have alleged that this society is anarchic. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion. But, thanks to the solidity and flexibility of its structures, in this remote land of forests and rivers, what is supposed to be the weakness of the Diola society has instead built its strength and its will to hope in the face of any invader, be he black or white.

The defeat of one of us, even if he were a king, did not necessarily entail the submission of all. That was discovered at Oussouye in January 1903, when King Sihalebe Diatta was sent into perpetual exile. The high priest of Oussouye, Diamuyo Diatta, joined forces with Hulikabang, alias Fode Kaba II, King of Kaluhaye, in Portuguese Guinea, and together they dealt the French and the Portuguese some stinging defeats that are not adequately chronicled in the archives.

Every good Diola must be a good warrior, a good farmer, a good maker of palm wine, a good hunter, good with his hands, an artist, a musician, and good at dancing and sports.

Since wrestling is the king of sports, it is hardly surprising that, in Kasa country, the young girls from all neighborhoods get together to organize wrestling meets and demonstrations that draw large audiences.

The Diola is a man who loves the law, who admires even-handedness, and is devoted to liberty, independence and -- why not? -- peace, which he stands ready to defend with his life.

Anything that seemed, rightly or wrongly, to endanger these principles was rejected out of hand: foreign influence, Christianity, Islam, colonization, school attendance, hospitals, taxes, forced

labor, military service, etc. Not to know that is to be unable to talk about or understand Casamance resistance, active or passive, that has endured since 1645, and which is not all that different from the "Reconquest" of the Iberian Peninsula from 732 to 1492.

That explains the disappointment, the irritation, not to mention the tantrums and the wrath of Governor-General van Vollenhoven as he wrote in exasperation to Lieutenant-Governor Levecque on 17 November 1917: "We are not masters of Basse-Casamance, we are barely tolerated here... Something must be done so that Casamance will no longer be an ugly wart on the colony of which it should be the jewel."

Queen Alinsiitowe's Message

The Casamance resistance has always been everybody's business -- men's, women's children's alike. The Kasa rising during the second world war is understandable if you know that at the time we were forced to pay five different taxes: on silver, honey, rubber, rice, and on cattle, not to mention the other forced labor and the hunt for the tse-tse flies that we had to bring home alive in bottles. The psychological climate conditioned the populations to heed the message from Queen Alinsiitowe.

Let us tell you who our heroine was. Alinsiitowe, from Cabrousse, was a domestic servant in Dakar when she heard voices entrusting her with the mission of telling her brothers to resist any and all forms of oppression by the colonizer. She tried in vain to beg off, but in the end she returned to Cabrousse and did as her voices commanded her. Hunted by the French, she surrendered to prevent the destruction of her village, and was deported first to Saint-Louis, then to Timbuktu.

Queen Alinsiitowe's message was religious, cultural, social, economic, and political:

a) The religious message called for clinging to dogma, to morality, to the liturgy bequeathed us by our ancestors in the traditional religion, known as animism. It also called for restoration of the traditional 6-day week and scrupulous obedience to the rule of rest on the sixth day, called "Huyiay," or "Royal Day." That reminder contributed to the retention and enrichment of the antiphony in animist liturgy. Queen Alinsiitowe demanded continuation of and scrupulous respect for the traditional religious hierarchy.

b) The cultural message called for preservation or restoration of all the values, all the sound heritage left us by our ancestors: oral literature (proverbs, stories, songs) the arts (sculpture, basketry, pottery), clothing, food, leisure time, all the old ways, habits, and customs. That fidelity did not bar acceptance of all wholesome outside input.

c) The social message dwelt on the equality of all human beings, men, women, and children, without distinction of race, religion, ethnic origin, age, or sex. It preached love for one's neighbor: mutual help, solidarity, charity. That was reflected in the community feasts at the times when sacrifices were offered along with prayers for rain. Hospitality was also given high place among the virtues. Alsinsiitowe's message also preached unity in diversity, respect for others in their otherness.

d) The economic message preached gradual abandonment of peanut-farming, which was destroying forests and sacred woods and hastening the encroachment of the desert. It called for a return to traditionally diversified crops: rice, manioc, sweet potatoes, beans, fonio, millet, etc. Queen Alinsiitowe urged the people to set aside rice against hard times: "I see a time coming when the skies will be shut and we shall no longer have enough water to reconstitute our reserve stores as in the old times." She suggested planting rice early because of the scant rainfall, which would decline even further. She advised against growing peanuts because they took a lot of the people's time and attention and would soon bring very poor prices.

e) Her political message set Queen Alinsiitowe in direct opposition to the French colonial administration. At a time when France, cut off from Indochina and Madagascar, was requisitioning rice from Casamance to feed the people of the Cape Verde Peninsula and especially the 35,000-man direct-support installation at Dakar, Alinsiitowe was telling her countrymen to store up rice against an impending time of drought. While the colonial planter enforced discipline in the peanut fields with riding-crop or prison, Alinsiitowe was anathemizing peanuts as food for slaves, grown by slaves for slaves to eat, and a prime cause of deforestation.

Vanquished though it might be, France had no intention of giving up its colonies. But Alinsiitowe spoke: "I see a time coming, not too long from now, when the White man who rules us will depart and return power to the sons of the country who will wield it; then the taxes and the forced labor that weary us will vanish; then we shall wonder what to do with all these peanuts they leave on our hands, because nobody will buy them any more."

Aliniistowe was exiled on 29 January 1943. Since then, her countrymen have been petitioning for her return home. That petition was presented to Senghor during a memorable meeting: he turned a deaf ear to it. Subsequent to a lecture given on 23 August 1980 at the Dakar Chamber of Commerce by Abbe Augustin Diamacoune Senghor on the subject of Queen Aninsiitowe's message, a few men of good will persuaded the International Red Cross to investigate the question. However, when in August 1981 a CRI delegation from Geneva arrived, it was turned back and refused permission to enter Dakar.

From 1945 to 1960

Summoned by Me Lamine Gueye in 1954, Senghor made his debut in high political circles in the French section of the Socialist Internationale (SFIO), where counsellor Gueye was a member of the steering committee.

Our Casamance brethren, among them Emile Badiane, Edouard Diatta, Edouard Diallo, together founded the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) at the Congress of Sedhiou on 4 March 1947. Its natural leader was Victor Diatta, but he was a Diola and all too highly placed in the political competition at the time. Leopold Sedar Senghor, having slammed the door on the SFIO, set up his Senegalese Democratic Bloc in November 1948, at the Congress of Thies. To do it, he needed support from our elders, who gave it to him.

In order to support Senghor, the MDDC, without ever closing out its options, halted its activities to make it easier for the BDC to be formed and get a start. That was the first big mistake our elders made, because gratitude is not a Senegalese virtue. Senghor taught them that. Party cards at the time carried the initials MFDC-BDS in bold letters, which certainly indicates that the MDFC never dissolved itself; since then, it has never been officially abolished.

As for Assane Seck and Louis Dacosta's Autonomous Casamance Movement, it affiliated with the Senegalese Democratic Union, the Senegalese section of the African Democratic Rally. Its members subsequently became active in the Senegalese section of the African Regroupment Party, the PRA-Senegal, born in the wake of the constituent Congress of Cotonou in July 1958. They were, until quite recently, the most ardent advocates of Casamance's immediate independence by force of arms.

These days, the political cadres and officials of Casamance origin who help frame Senegalese government policy have cut themselves off from their Casamance grass roots, the little people, farmers, cattle-growers, fishermen, etc., in a word, from the real people of Casamance who are pro-independence to a man: inside every child of Casamance sleeps a determined nationalist.

In the broadcast billed as "Confidential talk around the microphone," a big gun in the BDS, Alioune Badara Mbengue purposely tried to mislead his listeners by asserting that the MFDC and the MAC were not autonomist movements, although the former was for independence in the long run, and the latter was for immediate and unconditional independence.

At the time of the referendum on 28 September 1958, France threatened to transfer its military base from the Cape Verde peninsula to Casamance if Senegal voted "No." Ironically enough, most of the "No" vote came from Casamance. Some way had to be found to

stifle the demand for emancipation from this unruly Casamance: simply drown its "No" votes in a Senegalese sea of "Yea's."

In 1958 and 1960, Casamance might have won independence, on its own or in a confederation with Senegal. One man took it upon himself to speak for the people of Casamance, sole masters of their own destiny; they awoke one fine morning to find themselves suddenly Senegalese, without anyone's ever asking them for a by-your-leave or an ask-your-pardon....

Abolishing the Casamance "Otherness"

To shield Casamance from any nostalgic yearning for its vice-governor of colonial days, they created a number of new regions in Senegal, and assigned a governor to each one. They even set up regional assemblies, but vested them with no real power whatsoever. Indeed, one of the appointed governors was from Casamance, but he was named first governor of the Fleuve Region, based in Saint-Louis. Of the region's six départements, four: Oussouye, Bignona, Sedhiou, and Velingara, were entrusted to Casamançais governors, but the two most important ones, Ziguinchor and Kolda, remained firmly in the hands of Senegalese prefects.

That still left one troublesome loophole: the regional assembly could at any time vote unanimously for a motion calling for Casamance to be formally recognized and made whole again. Should that happen, Senegal would have no choice but to comply because, under its colonial status, Casamance is not a region like the rest of them, and the East Senegal region is historically an integral part of Casamance, as we noted earlier.

Some way had to be found to get around or over this obstacle: it was: the famous administrative reform, which abolished the regional assemblies and replaced them with rural community assemblies. That left only one more thing to be done to lay this Casamançais "otherness" to rest for good and all.

On 28 July 1980 Abdou Fiouf, prime minister at the time, summoned Casamance's political leaders and cadres to propose slicing their region in two. With one exception, all present rejected the idea as a proposal to dismantle Casamance as an entity forever, and to wipe out all traces of its existence.

However, at the last extraordinary congress of the Specialist Party on 21 and 22 January 1984, these kept Casamançais would display a gratifying unanimity in approving this dismemberment of their country. By God's grace, however, the people of Casamance had already voiced their rejection of the plan at the ballot-box on 25 and 26 December 1982. Casamance was, is now, and ever shall be the land that said "No!"

On the heels of this political dispute came another -- this one economic. Senegal in effect sentenced Casamance to economic death. Everybody knows how it sabotaged the very important place given Casamance in the first plan, drafted when Mamadou Dia was prime minister.

The National Chinese came, followed by People's China. They talked to us about rice-growing projects in Sedhiou, about the International Land Development Corporation (ILACO), about the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Casamance (PIDAC), and the Casamance River Development Company (SOMIVAC), and so on: a mountain of organizations, hordes of experts and technicians, stacks of plans, projects, files, financing arrangements, etc., labored long and brought forth a puny mouse. In 1968, the Taiwan Chinese said: "We are not free to move about, The Senegalese sent us into Casamance for pure propaganda purposes. When we are ready to start work on a project, they put spokes in our wheels. If the Senegalese government would let us do all we are capable of doing, in 5 years Casamance would be growing rice enough to feed all of Senegal, and in 7 years there would be surpluses for export. But the authorities sabotage everything."

Rural development in Casamance has been intentionally sabotaged in favor of agriculture in the Fleuve region. Ever since colonial times, they have been spending enormous amounts of money, to the detriment of Casamance, which is naturally better suited to agriculture and far less costly to farm, on providing infrastructures whose economic payoff is extremely dubious by comparison with the sums poured into them.

The share proposed for Casamance in the first 4-Year Plan was so savagely gutted that Mamadou Dia, then in a good position to know what he was talking about, called Casamance "a region betrayed." The Senegalese government pushed betrayal into open cynicism when it began recruiting Diola peasants to work the rice-fields in the Senegal River valley, and never mind that Casamance had bigger rice fields that were far easier to plant and manage.

In Basse-Casamance, sugar cane grows in the backyards of cabins, without any particular attention. The Senegalese government would rather make the cane grow in the Fleuve region, with lots of money for fertilizer! And what quality of cane is it likely to get?

Roads and Forests

That brings us to the road problem. The Trans-Gambia highway dates back 30 years. It was built during the colonial era by the OSSUD Company, The signs along its shoulders, showing the names of towns between Ziguinchor and Bignona, have not been replaced: they still read "R.F. 101," meaning "Federal Highway 101." The "federation" referred to is, of course, French West Africa!

The bridges built since independence, like the roads from Bignona to Sility and from Ziguinchor to Cap-Skiring, were occasions of major scandals: between the money put into them and the work done there is a yawning gap. That can be proved by questioning the nations and agencies that provided very large sums in financial aid over the past two decades.

During the latest election campaign in February 1983, Prime Minister Habib Thiam carried cynicism so far as to exclaim in ringing tones over Radio Senegal: "From Kolda to Ziguinchor, along the North highway, you drive on asphalt all the way! From Ziguinchor to Sility, you need never leave the blacktop! Even if the prime minister had been misled by lying reports (which would not be in the least surprising in that land of megillah and mystification), he himself took the route from Ziguinchor to Kafountine to inspect the oil-fields; when he came through the land of the rivers it was to be aboard the maiden voyage of the mail-boat "Casamance-Express." Who is he trying to fool?

The Heinrich Luebke hospital, a gift from Federal Germany, was steered away from Ziguinchor to Diourbel. The new Omnisport stadium in Ziguinchor is known as the "Megillah and Shame Stadium!"

It is Casamance's duty to grow fruit, but it is still waiting for the long-promised fruit-processing plant, which has yet to materialize. There are plants in Casamance for processing shrimp. Most of the shrimp catch, however, is diverted to keep the Cape Verde plants running, thereby condemning Casamance's work-force to joblessness.

It is fair to say that 90 percent of the cotton grows in what is historically Casamance (including East Senegal). The textile plant, though, was built at Thies.

They are ravaging Casamance's forests, but the wood and charcoal from them, shipped out of the region, go to supply Dakar and the Cape Verde region. Some dozen or so years ago, Dr Gabriel Carvalho protested in the columns of the daily LE SOLEIL the anarchic exploitation of the Casamance forests. 10 years later, Abdou Diouf, newly elected president of Senegal, went to Firdou to tell the Casamancais to plant trees there where, 10 years earlier, he had allowed his Senegalese relatives to cut them recklessly and with impunity. He returned to the offensive at a recent national council of the Socialist Party, calling on the Casamancais to mount an all-out effort to reforest the country. Meanwhile, the Casamance forest is burning, and has been for months, especially in the Bignona département, purposely torched to deprive maquis groups of cover, although most of the maquis is active in Ziguinchor.

Yes, the forests of Casamance have been burning for months. President Abdiouf must tell the people of Casamance why that should be. The criminal madman who ordered the Casamance forest destroyed by fire must, however highly placed he may be, be dealt a punishment

that fits his crime, one that will set an example. It makes little difference to these latter-day conquerors that, in less than 35 years, Casamance has lost more than 75 percent of its forests! These people don't give a damn about the ecology. They spare no plant-cover, no animals, no birds, no matter what their size, neither breeding-grounds nor nesting seasons.

Descendants of the people the Portuguese found at Ziguinchor in 1645, who have never left their home, today cannot find land on which to build their cabins, not even a patch of paddy to grow a little rice. Somebody took it all away from them. Meanwhile, Senegalese recently arrived from Senegal are suddenly owners of as many as 15 building-lots in the city of Ziguinchor alone, without so much as opening their pocketbooks.

What can one say about the fisheries? Many Senegalese come to fish in Casamance have carved out vast occupation and labor zones, particularly for the fishing, without any authorization, replaced the imams and village chiefs who welcomed them with new ones; huge areas are placed off-limits to the people who lived there and to the Casamançais who welcomed them.

A Generation Barred from Education

Cape Verde and Casamance are the regions with the highest level of school attendance in the country. In Casamance, the school system was founded by the colonists and the missionaries. Even so, all Casamance is now ordered to manage with the little Djignabo lycée, and as a consequence hundreds of Casamance children are sent off to secondary schools in Saint-Louis or in Senegal, without scholarships or dormitories, more than 600 kilometers from home. Many of them are sleeping in the market-place and others under porches, begging for money to feed themselves at hospices and barracks.

Many families report that people said, "Oh, you're Casamançais? Fine! The Diola are great dancers. We'll clap hands and you can dance and entertain us, if you want something to eat. If you refuse, you'll get nothing at all from us." The horror of begging, their pride and their dignity forced many young Casamançais, boys and girls alike, to go for days without a single real meal in that ancient capital of Senegal. Some families chose to cut their children's educations short rather than letting them take their chances in a city where there was nobody to look after them.

Add to that the dismissal of several hundred students from the Djignabo lycée, because of the strike, as well as the student strike in January 1980 in which one student, Idrissa Sagna, was intentionally shot and killed by a Senegal-born policeman, if you make the point that educational, vocational, and sports policy is absolutely

stacked against Casamancais youngsters, if you add that the flower of that youth was sent to the slaughter in Gambia in a quarrel that was none of its own, you can see and understand why, at Christmas 1982, the Casamancais had had enough.

The Casamancais no longer feel at home in a country where the governor and his deputies, the mayor and his staff, the police commissioner and the chief of the gendarmerie brigade, the prefect and his deputy, and the sub-prefect are all Senegalese! The police commissioner said to one Casamancais arrested in December 1982: "You want independence for Casamance? Fine! We're going to colonize you as you've never been colonized before!"

The Events of Christmas 1982

On the various events transpiring in Casamance since Christmas 1982, the Senegalese government has placed lying and trumped-up interpretations that fool nobody in this day of satellites and television. The government told a bare-faced lie when it claimed that there were only a few hundred people marching in Ziguinchor on 26 December 1982. We said so. The Boulevard Edouard Diatta has markers every kilometer: there were more than 100,000 Casamancais who formed a line of march more than 3 kilometers long, not counting the crowds who thronged the side-streets. The sound of the first grenades exploded at the head of the parade enabled those further back to calculate the length of the line of march and the number of demonstrators.

The demonstration was totally peaceable. This crowd argued with no one and touched nothing. These Casamancais, all ethnic groups intermingled, marched with their hands up, empty-handed. The women, many of them carrying babies on their backs, carried on their heads or in their hands gourds filled with ordinary drinking water, which they sprinkled on the pavement as a sign of peace and non-violence. That was also the meaning of the many flags and white robes that many of the marchers wore.

They hurled grenades into this crowd while it was still 1,500 meters from the first flag pulled down. The Senegalese flag was pulled down at the Governance, the Prefecture, City Hall, the Police Commissariat, and the Gendarmerie. Each time, the flag was carefully and respectfully carried away, as a souvenir. The Senegalese flag was not torn, not dirtied, not burnt, not profaned. In place of the Senegalese colors and while they waited for these of Casamance to arrive, the Casamancais people raised the white flag, the banner of peace and non-violence.

In front of the Governance the demonstrators placed a large pile of weapons and ammunition taken from the police: "Casamance has no quarrel with you and does not want to create problems for you with your superiors. Casamance wants to deal only with the President of the Republic of Senegal. Take your weapons and go back to Senegal. Casamance has determined to be itself again." The Christmas demonstration was the victory of bare hands

The Senegalese government saw fit to paint these demonstrations as the work of the Diolas alone, whereas it was Casamancais of all ethnic groups that went down to Ziguinchor, from as far away as East Senegal. The police commissioner was furious with his men when they brought in only non-Diola demonstrators. They demanded to be jailed with their Diola friends. Abdou Diouf's men turned them away anyway, telling them that they needed only Diolas.

Diabolical is the only word for the tortures to which the Casamancais who were arrested were subjected: they were burned with cigarettes and paper torches, handcuffs tightened to stop the circulation, electric shocks, hung up by their feet, and so on: many (whose names we have) died in jail or at the hospital.

We shall cite only one case, that of E.S.: stripped naked, beaten about the genitals, he was passing bloody urine and left without medical attention. He lay unconscious for 3 hours as a result of the beating he had taken. Just as he was beginning to regain consciousness, the police took his hand and forced him to sign documents that had been typed ahead of time and even several blank sheets of paper. As they were beating him, they kept urging him: "Admit that the abbe Diamacoune is your leader and I'll let you go!" "Admit that Libya is backing you... that you have weapons in Casamance, in Gambia, and in both Guineas... that the military are with you, and I'll let you go!"

Abdou Diouf, through his henchmen, has gone so far as to arrest, imprison, torture and even kill our grandmothers, our mothers, our sisters and our daughters. They have dared to strip these women naked and to burn their genitals. As they thrust the butt-ends of their riding-crops into those bodies, they said: "That is the way you let your children into this world where they are decimating us. We are going to start the car that will send you to join our dead."

Once you know that some of these women were arrested while they were helping the wounded who had fallen in the street before their homes or while they were gathering rice in their own fields, you understand that, for the Diolas, who never touch women in battles, the Senegalese in Casamance had reached the depths of abomination. The Casamance emancipation movement had reached the point of no return.

Senegal is not empowered to settle, by itself and in its own favor, this dispute that sets it against the autonomous territory of Casamance which it has declared a mere region. France, which delegated its territorial mandate over Casamance to Senegal, must make the claims of this territory heard before all tribunals. It must also give Senegal to understand the language of truth, of justice, and of peace. If France fails to do so, Casamance will be forced to engage in a war of liberation, in which it will have the last word, but which may very well prove costly from any point of view to all concerned. The law enforcement brigades there have already lost 200 men. The time for ambiguity and evasion is long gone.

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH EEC--The EEC has granted our country a financial assistance of 33 billion CFA francs to back up its development efforts. The money will help to combat desert encroachment and to promote self-sufficiency in food. Guy (Depeche), general director of development at the European Commission, and Mamadou Toure, minister of finance, signed the financial agreement, respectively, for the EEC and Senegal this afternoon. [Excerpt] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/636

SOUTH AFRICA

POLL REVEALS POLITICAL CYNICISM, ALIENATION AMONG COLOREDS, INDIANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 85 p 24

[Text]

An HSRC poll among coloureds and Indians has shown that many people in these communities do not want to participate in the conventional political process in South Africa.

Researchers found when questioning 1 000 Indians and 1 000 coloureds that many of them were also politically alienated.

Feelings of political powerlessness, the researchers found, went hand in hand with a political cynicism and these two attitudes were prevalent among most of the respondents.

A research report on the coloured and Indian elections found that the 20 percent poll among Indians and the 30 percent poll by coloureds was widely interpreted as disappointingly low.

"The percentage poll for Indians must indeed be seen as low in view of the fact that 28 percent of the Indian respondents had indicated before the poll that they intended to vote.

"One reason why some Indian voters did not carry out their intention to vote may have been that the election for coloureds took place six days before the Indian elections, and intimidation and threats apparently reached a climax in the interim."

Researchers said that in a poll before the elections a greater proportion of both Indian and coloured respondents had indicated their intention to vote under the new constitutional dispensation than had done so under the old dispensation.

"While 10,4 percent of the Indian respondents said they had voted in the last elections for the SA Indian Council, 28 percent said they wanted to vote for the new tricameral parliament.

"And whereas 17 percent of the coloureds indicated they had voted in the last elections for the erstwhile Coloured Representative Council, 22,9 percent planned to vote for the new tricameral parliament."

CSO: 3400/598

1 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S SLABBERT REVIEWS 1985 SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Jun 85 p 20

[Review by Dr F. Van Zyl Slabbert, PFP Leader, of 1985 Session of Parliament]

[Text]

ONE CAN try to wish away the confusion bedevilling South African politics by conjuring up a deep-laid hidden agenda in which all these paradoxes and contradictions are resolved in some grand plan or master scheme over which Government has final control.

But forget it — the confusion is real... and worrying. Nothing contributes more to the inevitable anxiety accompanying transition than confusion from sources where certainty and clarity are expected.

The State President's closing speech epitomises this dilemma as well as the mood of 1985's first full-blown tricameral session: a mixture of good sentiments, threats and confusing policy signals.

On the level of good sentiments, who can argue against loving South Africa; talking rather than fighting; negotiation rather than violence; growth rather than stagnation; participation rather than boycott; involvement rather than isolation; investment rather than disinvestment; and so on and so forth. We agree, and so say all of us.

But on the level of threats how must we understand the role of the SADF and the police against such good sentiments?

The Kannemeyer report paints a disturbing picture of deliberate indifference to accepted

riot control procedures. More and more the actions of the SADF in instances such as Cabinda and Gaborone create the impression that its timetable and agenda function according to rules and objectives which cut across domestic and diplomatic initiatives calculated to bring about a more relaxed atmosphere and promote the policies of negotiation.

Of course no government can tolerate indiscriminate violence and terror within its borders and of course reaction to such instances must be swift and sure. But is the line between Landers and Peters in Mitchell's Plain and Gaborone a few days later so clear and conclusive that all can be put at rest?

Or is it simply a case of indiscriminate violence being met with indiscriminate retaliation?

Confused policy signals

If this becomes the prevailing pattern of events, forget about good sentiment and open-ended agendas.

And then there are all those confusing

policy signals — too many to cluster into an article of this nature. From Minister Chris Heunis's general approach to constitution making — which seems to confuse persuasion with negotiation and exudes a "be reasonable, agree with me" approach — to the State President on TV saying that he is open for negotiations about power sharing but not in one constitution, whether Federal or Unitary.

Are they changing the constitution from the top down, or the bottom up, or both, and who have they got on board to help and why not others?

One can add to the confusion simply by trying to describe it.

However, there is a consistent thread of perplexity being revealed, which is largely and, it would appear, deliberately of the Government's own making.

This involves the principle of freedom of association. The very manner in which the Government has dealt with it shows that it does not understand it, nor what its implications are likely to be for the very essence of its own constitutional tinkering over the last 35 years.

Freedom violations

This session we have had three clear-cut legislative actions which have restored freedom of association, whereas most of the Government's constitutional initiatives, including the Tricameral Parliament, is a fundamental denial of freedom of association.

The repeal of Section 16 of the Immorality Act clearly restores freedom of association across racial barriers for the purpose of sexual intercourse.

The repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act clearly allows freedom of choice across racial lines for the purpose of choosing one's marriage partner.

The repeal of the Political Interference Act now allows freedom of association for the purpose of associating with and joining a political party of one's choice and conviction rather than the colour of one's skin.

However, at the same time, freedom of association is constitutionally denied on racial grounds to one's membership of a chamber in Parliament, a residential area, a school or university, a local government or regional body.

Let us consider some fascinating permutations given these confusing policy signals.

It now appears possible that:

- A mixed couple can have children without being clear which group area they can automatically live in; where the children can go to school and which

section of a southern suburbs train in Cape Town they will be allowed to sit in as a family.

- The husband will, by law, be allowed to vote for an MP in one house; the wife for another in another house, although they both belong to the same party and believe in the same policies and principles.

Heaven knows where their children will be allowed to vote in these circumstances.

It is even possible that either the wife or husband (depending on who is involuntarily classified black), will not be allowed to vote for any MP at all.

Logical contradiction

The only thing that will divide members in Parliament into separate houses will not be political conviction but the racial classification of the individual according to the Population Registration Act.

In other words you can ENJOY FREEDOM of political association as long as you ACCEPT YOUR COMPULSORY racial group classification.

What the Government fails to understand or come to grips with is that freedom of association is the most normal of human interactions.

In most normal societies it is denied only to minors, criminals and the mentally infirm.

For decades this Government has built up a political, social and economic order dependent on the fundamental denial to adult human beings of freedom of association ranging from sex to social and economic to political interaction. What else was the Population Registration Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act, Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, influx control, pass laws, compulsory ethnicity etc, calculated to achieve?

Apartheid is a monstrous constitutional monument that can survive only as long as the bureaucratic instruments of coercion can deny freedom of association to the ordinary, everyday people of this land.

The monster crumbles

Through force of circumstances beyond any government's control, this

bureaucratic monster is beginning to crumble.

The irony is that this Government is accelerating this disintegration by beginning to restore freedom of association in some areas of our life while entrenching it yet further in others.

On the very day Mr Chris Heunis guides legislation through the House COMPELLING people to participate in local and regional structures in terms of the dictates and logic of the Group Areas Act, the State President wraps up this first full session of the tricameral Parliament by blandly declaring that one should not force people to associate in groups against their will.

As Mensch would say: "Whoo boy, are we confused!"

CSO: 3400/598

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP COULD BE KEYSTONE OF OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jun 85 p 12

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — One thing that was clear from the session of Parliament which ended this week was that when all was said and done the most effective opposition to the Government's separate development policies still came from the Progressive Federal Party.

The coloured and Indian political parties which entered the new constitutional dispensation did so with the proclaimed intention of "dismantling the system from within".

They claim credit for the repeal of laws banning multiracial membership of political parties and those prohibiting mixed marriages and sexual relations.

They also boast that they forced the Government to introduce parity increases in social pensions for all races, in addition to a series of other minor concessions, like the lifting of GST from rice.

Those same parties were, however, remarkably amiable when it came to issues like the Uitenhage shootings, the Cabinda exercise and the Botswana raid.

They were not particularly vocal in their criticism of measures and policies affecting the lives of blacks, such as police and Defence Force action in the townships.

Perhaps it would be kind to suggest that the reason for this was that they needed at least one session of Parliament to settle down and get to grips with the workings of the system.

They also had a backlog of requirements and problems to sort out for their own communities

and, conceivably, they had little opportunity to turn their attention to national issues.

Critics of the coloured and Indian parties say that they allowed themselves to be co-opted by the Government into administering the overall system of separate development. Coloured and Indian MPs, they say, as predicted, turned out to be toothless and therefore quite incapable of bringing about meaningful change.

Those changes which had been brought about were essentially cosmetic — the fundamental laws of apartheid remained firmly in place.

NOT IMPROVED

The PFP obviously realises that the coloured and Indian parties in Parliament have not improved on their almost total lack of credibility in the past five months.

That is probably why at a media conference on Wednesday, PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said his party had no intention of merging with any existing parties within Parliament or movements outside, but would co-operate with those who wished to promote the politics of negotiation.

An analysis of the PFP's performance during the past session is illuminating.

Of the total of 1758 questions asked of Ministers in the House of Assembly, 1471 were put by the PFP, 191 by the New Republic Party, 88 by the Conservative Party and eight by the National Party.

About 40 percent of those ques-

tions put by the PFP related to issues concerning blacks or matters pertaining to law and order.

In the House of Representatives, 42 of the total of 78 questions put to Ministers were concerned with coloured "own affairs".

In the House of Delegates, 103 of the 112 questions were to do with Indian "own affairs".

It was furthermore in the House of Assembly that the opposition kept the Government on its toes.

The unrest, violence and shootings at Crossroads prompted the PFP to apply for, and get, a special debate on the plight of the squatter camp as a matter of public importance.

PERMANENT

During the debate the Government relented on its until-then rigid policy that the settlement was a temporary aberration, by agreeing to grant it permanent status on condition that its inhabitants agreed to upgrade their living conditions.

When the police opened fire and killed a score of people at Uitenhage on March 21, the PFP immediately sent six MPs to the scene to collect witnesses' accounts and compile a report.

That account differed so much from the police version that the Government appointed a commission of inquiry into the incident — the report of which found much to be desired in the way the police

had acted in the events surrounding the shootings. As a result, the Government decided to review police riot control methods and set up a board of inquiry to investigate the actions of certain force members.

Earlier in the session the PFP, almost with uncanny foresight, had requested a debate on the economic crisis of the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region.

On another occasion, the PFP read to the Assembly a series of affidavits alleging police violence in the Eastern Cape, and urged the Government to set up a judicial commission to investigate the complaints.

It would not be possible to detail here the incisive contributions of MPs such as Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton) who raised allegations of atrocious prison conditions (prompting an immediate top-level inquiry) or Mr Harry Schwarz (Yeoville) who remains probably the most keen financial mind in Parliament.

PFP MPs say they are proud of their contribution this session, rating it as one of their best performances in years.

Now that the PFP has decided to spread its support base to all the country's population groups, it may well be that its track record of genuine opposition to separate development could be a key factor in forming a political block of major consequence.

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE SAYS COMMUNISTS USING ANC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The chairman of the Minister's Council of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said the Communist bloc, through its surrogate, the African National Congress, has focused its attention on the country and is not merely opposed to the present system of government.

Speaking at a passing out parade of policemen and women at Bishop Lavis in Cape Town, Mr Hendrickse said that, in reality, the communists were against any system of peaceful evolution from the old style of government to one in which the various population groups could reach consensus about their daily lives and the social, economic and political development of all.

Unlike many other countries, Mr Hendrickse said, South Africa was going through a period of political development and change that could only be to the benefit of all its peoples. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/597

1 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL SCIENTIST SAYS ANC MAY HAVE WON BATTLE OF IDEAS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

The African National Congress may possibly have won the battle of ideas, Dr Tom Lodge, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night.

He said the ANC had widespread legitimacy in the townships and had gained acknowledgement, at least, as an inescapable fact of political life by a significant proportion of whites.

He added, however, that it was an open question whether the ANC had the organisational ability to co-ordinate and direct the largely spontaneous violence which had flared across South Africa.

Dr Lodge was addressing a meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg.

While "a bomb a week does not add up to a full scale guerilla war" and the conflict had not escalated to a point where the ANC stood to gain by entering negotiations with South Africa, he said the post-Nkomati period had shown:

- That supplies of arms and other equipment were still getting into South Africa.

- That guerillas inside South Africa were not dependent on "uninterrupted lines of external support". "Externally trained men are functioning in South Africa for longer and longer

times".

- That guerillas seemed less dependent on outside orders, as the bombings of Anglo American and Anglo Vaal properties in Johannesburg almost within hours of the mass firings at the mines earlier this year suggested.

PROPAGANDA

Dr Lodge described the sabotage programme of the ANC since 1977 as one of "armed propaganda".

"The intention was not to present a serious challenge or threat to the State or white South Africans, but to build a political following."

In contrast to earlier sabotage, the targets se-

lected in this second phase of the ANC's campaign — for instance administration/development board offices — appeared geared to make an impact in the townships.

Recent surveys had underlined the popular legitimacy of the ANC in the black community. Even organisations such as Inkatha, which did not go along with the present-day ANC, did not outrightly repudiate the ANC tradition, Dr Lodge said.

Addressing the question of the Gaborone raid, Dr Lodge said South African Police had yet to release evidence that an important operational base had been hit.

It was hard to believe that the ANC would site key personnel in striking distance of Pretoria after the Maseru and Matola raids, he said.

Details of the most recent policy decisions within the ANC, taken at this month's consultative conference in Zambia, were not yet known, Dr Lodge said.

It was clear from initial reports, however, that there would be no backing down from the armed struggle.

Organisational elections had probably assisted in incorporating the post-1976 influx of members into leadership positions, and this was likely to mean a tougher stance on military issues, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR ACCUSES HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF INCONSISTENCIES

Durban POST NATAL in English 26-29 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

THE Indian chamber of parliament has not made any headway towards gaining credibility with the people it was supposed to represent, says Professor Willem Kleynhans, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of South Africa.

Professor Kleynhans said the House of Delegates had shown glaring inconsistencies between policy and practice and although they had made a lot of noise in Parliament, not much had come of it.

He also said that the first session had shown that NPP leader Amichand Rajbansi and Labour Party leader Alan Hendrickse could not claim to be "opposition" leaders as long as they were part of President P W Botha's central Cabinet.

Professor Kleynhans said he had found that the Progressive Federal Party had remained the most effective opposition to the Government. The image of the Indian chamber was that they made a strong stand but

yielded again at a different level.

"The National People's Party raised their voices and were vocal in the debates but at the end of the day when the division bells rang, they were on the side of the Minister," he said.

He said the Indian MPs had failed to realise that for bargaining power to be used as effectively as possible, matters of principle especially should be dealt with consistently.

"The Indian chamber must have no second thoughts and split views on contentious matters. If they have made a principled stand, they must stand by it. Their credibility suffered in the eyes of the Indian people if they did not do so.

"The National Peoples Party decided to oppose the Local Government Affairs Amendment Bill so that it had to go before the President's Council for decision. This was an example of where Mr Rajbansi and the House of Delegates said on principle that they rejected the concept of ethnic local authorities.

"What did they do with the vote over regional services councils? They approved it. And these

are ethnically constituted bodies. There is no consistency in their practices. You reject at one level the idea of ethnically constituted bodies but approve it at another. This damages credibility."

Besides the lack of consistency, he said, the House of Delegates had a record of taking strong stands on principled issues, and then backing down at a later stage.

"The question of the second access road into Chatsworth was another example where Mr Rajbansi had taken a principled stand stating he would resign if the matter was not resolved to his satisfaction. The matter was not resolved and he has not resigned."

Professor Kleynhans said he could give credit for two occasions where the Indian House moved towards establishment of their own — the first being with their veto of the Police Secret Fund, and the second being the Local Government Bill.

"But again there was lack of consistency. The call for Minister le Grange to resign over the Uitenhage incident was blurred and lost somewhere down the line.

Only the PFP kept up to their initial demand."

He said it was likely the House of Delegates had made a credible start in the eyes of people who voted for them.

"But the people who voted for them are in the minority. The masses who have to be won over have yet to give their support and blessings to the new Parliament.

"One must also look at to what extent they have succeeded in winning the imagination of the black people as being people in a position to do something positive for them. It is all very well making a noise about majority rights in Parliament but no effective measures have emerged as a result.

"They also have to struggle to reconcile the fact that they are part of the Botha Cabinet and at the same time claiming on the other hand that they are a more effective opposition than the PFP. They are part of the Government and then pretend in open debate that

they fight for the underdog — there they have not achieved much.

"Here the PFP was still the most effective parliamentary watchdog of black rights."

Professor Kleynhans said it was important to realise that it was prearranged by President Botha to have only the minor issues put through Parliament so that consensus could be reached creating the impression that the new system had withstood the test of time.

"Even the major issues such as the Mixed Marriages and Immorality laws and the Political Interference laws had already been set down for scrapping by the Government and it was only left to the other chambers to rubber-stamp it.

"I would like to have seen Mr Rajbansi take a much stronger stand on black political participation. The bottom line is that we have wasted another year. The Cabinet committee has wasted three years on the question of black participa-

tion. We *know* what has to be done about the political rights of blacks. We can't wait any longer."

What should get the top priority during the recess was for the NPP and Solidarity to build up party membership — respectable, broadbased masses of card-carrying members with organised branches and offices and established as geographically widely as possible.

"Political analysts expect more from the House of Delegates in terms of fighting for black rights. We don't expect the coloured House to do much."

He warned that Mr Rajbansi's party could not feel too safe in its position as controlling party in the Indian chamber.

"With the Political Interference Act scrapped, other people may come forward and form a new party committed to aligning themselves with the PFP. Rajbansi will have to take strong stands and deliver the goods."

CSO: 3400/596

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE TO PROBE BBB PAMPHLET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG police "are looking into" the contents of a pamphlet distributed at homes in Triomf and Westdene last week in which a Rightwing organisation, Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging van Suid-Afrika (BBB), published "shocking" allegations concerning the Westdene bus disaster and the Coloured driver of the bus.

The organisation headlined the pamphlet: "Westdene busramp en die moordaanslag op die Witman op die paaie van Suid-Afrika." (The Westdene bus disaster and the murderous attack on the White man on South Africa's roads).

The pamphlets were apparently distributed between Wednesday night and Thursday morning because residents found them in their mailboxes on Thursday morning.

A copy of the pamphlet was delivered at the office of Mr Klaus von Lieres, Deputy Attorney General for Johannesburg at the Supreme Court just after 11 am on Thursday.

Mr Von Lieres has to decide on the police docket concerning the Westdene bus disaster in which 42 school children of Vorontoe Hoërskool were killed when the bus driven by Mr William Horne plunged into the Westdene Dam at 2.30 pm on March 27.

Yesterday people also spoke with disgust of the words sprayed in Black paint on the newly erected concrete wall surrounding the dam.

Virtually at the spot where the ill-fated bus plunged into the water, "BBB joins AWB (Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging)" was sprayed in huge letters.

The leader of the AWB Mr Eugene Terre

'Blanche last night expressed his disgust at the pamphlet and the slogan-spraying on the dam wall.

Mr Terre'Blanche said such acts shamed the conservative and Rightwing spectrum in South Africa.

"It must be the work of sick people. I think somebody is trying to take revenge on the AWB."

In the four-foolscap-page pamphlet the BBB claims the organisation has proof of certain facts concerning the bus disaster.

But a police spokesman said yesterday: "If the mystery organisation has certain facts, we are not able to check on them because there is no address given and nobody mentioned with whom we can check."

The BBB claims that the organisation can prove that "the Johannesburg municipality as well as the South African Government are to blame for

the circumstances which resulted in the bus disaster."

The BBB also claims the organisation has evidence which they say is also in possession of the SA Police and eyewitnesses about certain happenings at the Westdene Dam prior to the accident on March 27.

Several families in Triomf and Westdene, whom The Citizen approached about the pamphlet yesterday, were upset as they feel "somebody is abusing their heartbreak."

"We are sure that none of the families whose children were killed in the accident wants to be associated with the pamphlets.

"Nor with the words sprayed on the wall concerning the Member of Parliament for Westdene," Mr Pik Botha, a disgusted father said last night.

CSO: 3400/596

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANT TACTICAL ROLE OF GRENADE LAUNCHERS

Pretoria SALVO in English May 85 pp 11-13

[Article by Jacques Lenaerts]

[Text] DURING numerous operations over the last ten years, the South African Defence Force has been able to evaluate accurately the tactical role that a grenade launcher can play, especially in terrain where the vegetation is relatively dense, such as on the borders with Angola and Mozambique. For troops on foot, direct-fire engagements seldom occur at ranges of more than 200 - 300 m, although thorn bushes often form a screen which makes firing chancy beyond 100 m.

This explains why South African units are equipped with 40 mm grenade launchers as well as light mortars. The grenade launcher enables the soldier to engage the enemy in indirect fire at distances between the maximum range of hand-thrown grenades and the minimum effective ranges of mortars. The standard weapon at present is the American single-shot M79 grenade launcher, which proved itself in the Vietnam War. The Armscor Group, with the eventual replacement of the M79 in the SADF in view, and also to increase its range of products intended for export became involved in the design of a series of more modern launchers which includes two single-shot weapons and a six-shot semi-automatic weapon. Two 40 mm launchers fire standard low-velocity 40 mm ammunition as used in the M79, the American M203 and the West German HK69A1, whilst a 37 mm weapon fires all 37 mm flares, and tear-gas projectiles and rubber baton rounds for riot control.

Single-shot 40 mm launcher

The single-shot 40 mm grenade launcher has a steel barrel with a right-hand progressive rifling twist. The barrel is fitted to a light body of simple construction, making abundant use of sheet-metal pressings. Most of the components of the mechanism are foundry-made by the lost-wax process, thereby reducing considerably the cost of the weapon. The break-open barrel is locked at the rear by a catch which is released by a lever at the back of the body. The lever of the two-position rotating safety is situated above the pistol grip. Front and rear pistol grips give the gunner a very firm hold. A large butt plate with a ribbed supporting face is fitted to the telescopic stock. When the stock is pushed forward into the body, the length is 475 mm, which is 262 mm less than the fixed-stock M79.

Aiming is very rapid and accurate thanks to the locally designed occluded eye gunsight (OEG) fitted on the barrel. The user must familiarise himself with this device because he should fire with both eyes open. One eye has an unobstructed view of the target while the other is presented by the OEG with a red light, in the form of a thin vertical line, contrasting with a black background. The height of this line corresponds to that of a human silhouette at 200 m. The gunner's brain puts the two pictures together so that he sees the red aiming reference superimposed on the target. He has only

to point the weapon and line up the top of the reference with the target to obtain a correct aim. The sight can be adjusted in increments of 25 m between 50 m and 375 m; it can also be used in bad light owing to an integrated light source which has a life of ten years.

This grenade launcher is easy to handle and to maintain and it is protected by an anti-corrosion surface treatment which is then covered by a dry-film lubricant. Its minimum safe range in combat is 30 m (80 m during training) and its maximum effective range is 150 m for pinpoint targets or 375 m for area suppression. It can fire a range of ammunition including anti-personnel (HE) projectiles (lethal radius 5 m), anti-armour HEAT projectiles, smoke grenades, illuminating and signalling flares, and inert projectiles.

Single-shot 37 mm launcher

The 37 mm "Stopper" launcher, which was developed from the previous 40 mm model, differs from it mainly in its smooth-bore barrel, calibre, sight and intended use. It is generally employed by police anti-riot units and personnel on guard and surveillance duties. Apart from different types of flares, it can fire cylindrical rubber projectiles, tear-gas, or stun charges. It is therefore a weapon whose lethal power has intentionally been limited and which can cause only minor damage to installations around the target in the case of a miss. Instead of a sophisticated sight like the OEG, it has simple, mechanical sights consisting of a black notch and a front blade zeroed at 50 m, although the effective range can be up to 100 m in optimum conditions (250 m maximum range). Except for its dimensions, the "Stopper" closely resembles the 40 mm launcher in appearance.

Six-shot semi-automatic 40 mm launcher

The third South African designed launcher is a more complicated weapon. Its semi-automatic operation enables the gunner to fire six shots at a rate of more than one shot per second if he finds himself in a critical situation. This launcher is designed both for conventional combat and for anti-guerilla action. It is

equipped with an OEG aiming system, identical to the single-shot version, allowing swift and accurate target acquisition and rapid firing reaction.

Operation and safety

The weapon uses the revolver principle, with the difference that the six-chamber cylinder, which is under the tension of a torsion spring, is activated to turn by the propellant gases working on a piston, linked to a drive ratchet on the cylinder. This operating mode, which makes the firing of a fresh round possible only after the correct firing of the previous round, is very safe because it prevents any accidental explosion, due to a hangfire, of a round not aligned with the barrel. If a grenade fails to fire, the trigger mechanism can be worked once or twice on the defective round. If it still does not go off, it should be treated as a hangfire and the gunner should keep the launcher pointed on the target for 30 seconds as a safety precaution. If it still fails to ignite, it is treated as a misfire. The cylinder may then be advanced manually by pushing a knob to align the next chamber with the barrel.

Construction

Five assemblies make up the grenade launcher:

1. The steel barrel, which has a right-hand progressive rifling twist. The front grip is attached to the barrel.
2. The cylinder, which is machined from light alloy.
3. The steel body, which is in two parts. The first accommodates the barrel and includes the main beam, the front shield with the cylinder and the piston. The second is suspended on the main beam and can be hinged to the right. It consists of the rear shield, the pistol-grip and the trigger mechanism.
4. The OEG, the base of which is fixed to the beam by two screws.
5. The two-arm folding stock, which can be folded over the top of the weapon.

Handling and utilisation

The safety is engaged by moving the left or the right lever, and then the cylinder

is freed by pulling its rotation and fixing spindle forward. This is achieved by means of the dismantling hook, which is the extension of the spindle in front of the forward shield. The rear part of the body is swung to the right until it stops; this action moves aside the rear shield to expose the chambers of the cylinder. The empty cartridge cases are ejected by pointing the barrel vertically upwards and, if necessary, pushing the cylinder spindle backwards. This spindle is fitted with a star-shaped collective extractor. Loading is carried out with the barrel pointed downwards, the rounds being allowed to slide into the chambers. Before this is done the cylinder should be turned anti-clockwise until it stops. The cylinder is then under the tension of its torsion spring. The rear part of the body is next swung back to the closed position until the spindle clicks into the rear shield. The weapon is then ready to be fired in the semi-automatic mode when the safety catch is released.

The arming distance of the grenade fuse is between 14 and 28 m. The gunner should therefore make sure that there is no obstacle along the trajectory of the projectile for the first 30 m, which is the safety distance for himself and friendly troops near him.

The butt plate, covered with hardened and ribbed rubber, forms a comfortable base which spreads the recoil energy well. The stock, hinged to the rear end of the beam, can be adjusted to one of two positions that best suits the gunner, according to the range of the target and his own position. He holds the launcher firmly by the two grips. The launcher can also be fired with the stock folded over the top of the weapon. In spite of appearances, the butt plate does not impede the use of the aiming system in this position. The OEG automatically corrects for the deflection to the right imparted to the projectile by the right-hand rifling twist.

The sight can be adjusted in increments of 25 m between 50 m and 375 m. Zeroing is done at 200 m, by aligning the optical sight of the OEG with the rough aim given by the iron sight which forms an integral part of the body.

Cocking

When a shot is fired, as soon as the projectile has passed the gas-bleed vent, the pressure of the propellant gases penetrating into the vertical gas cylinder pushes the piston upwards. This movement of the piston activates a linkage which advances the indexing plate of the cylinder and then moves the drive ratchet. The six catches of the plate are freed from the cylinder, enabling it to turn clockwise and to line up the next chamber with the barrel. Once this has happened, the indexing plate takes up its initial position and immobilises the cylinder (cocking takes approximately 0.3 s). The weapon is now ready to fire another shot.

Maintenance and accessories

The six-shot launcher has the same dry-film-lubricant surface protection as the single-shot launchers. Field maintenance merely entails cleaning the barrel, the chambers and the gas cylinder. To dismantle the gas cylinder, its plug is given a quarter turn and lifted. In this way one gains access to the gas-bleed vent. The OEG is factory-sealed and, therefore, the only maintenance it requires is cleaning of the external surfaces of the lens with a soft cloth. The weapon is delivered with a cleaning kit, a carrying strap, an operator's manual and a padded, canvas cover.

This weapon has passed its technical and operational homologation tests, during which the barrel was proved to have a minimum service life of 5 000 rounds.

SOUTH AFRICA

POWER STRUGGLE LOOMS FOR VOORTREKKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

AFRIKANER Leftwing-Rightwing battle lines will be drawn in Stellenbosch tomorrow when the congress starts of the Voortrekker Movement—with many parent and worker delegates expected to voice criticisms of a conservative power move in the body.

Sources in Pretoria say the fight is expected to erupt when the leader of the Voortrekkers, Professor Carel Boshoff—who was said yesterday to be on his way to the Cape for

the meeting—is nominated for re-election.

Tipped to replace the controversial Pretoria University Professor—son-in-law of the late Dr Verwoerd and founder of the Afrikaner-Volkswag—is Pretoria attorney, Mr Jan Oelofse.

Mr Oelofse is the present chief secretary of the

Voortrekkers—Afrikaans version of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

It is understood that considerable “verligte” pressure has been building up against the re-election of Prof Boshoff, particularly against the background of the anti-racial initiatives of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

CSO: 3400/599

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHTWING PROBLEMS FOR VOORTREKKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE Voortrekker Movement is not bound to support the views expressed by Professor Carel Boshoff when he acts within other organisations, says the Voortrekker executive in a report to the four-yearly congress of the movement, taking place in Stellenbosch.

While expressing concern at the controversy surrounding Prof Boshoff's actions in other organisations, the executive says his activities are not counter to Voortrekker principles.

Prof Boshoff was Broederbond chairman and executive member of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK), before taking the leadership of the new Right-wing body, the Volkswag.

Although now out of those two bodies, he remains within the Volkswag, Voortrekkers and the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA).

Events surrounding Prof Boshoff in August

1983 led to widespread speculation about his future as Voortrekker leader, with calls for him to step down.

At the time the Voortrekker executive said it was a democratic organisation which chose its leaders through free elections. These leaders could also be leading figures in other organisations.

In its report to the Stellenbosch congress, the executive said there were fundamental and ideological differences between Afrikaners and consequently also among Voortrekkers.

It remained the primary task of the Voortrekkers in this period of Afrikaner Division to be uninvolved and neutral.

"Precisely because the movement provides this service to the Afrikaner parent it may not and will not allow itself to be misused by any other body, pressure group or individual.

"The Voortrekkers move in an purely cultural field in which party poli-

tics are excluded. This was so in the past and is still so."

Regarding the far-Right involvement of Prof Boshoff, the executive says: "The executive notes the controversy surrounding the leader in fields outside the Voortrekker movement and expresses its concern that this controversy may be carried into the movement.

"The executive again emphasises that leaders owe one another mutual loyalty and must protect one another where necessary.

"It cannot be expected that the views of a leader are at all times supported by all members of the organisations in which he serves. The executive emphasises that it is not bound to the views of the Voortrekker leader where he acts within bodies outside of the Voortrekkers."

The election of a leader of the Voortrekkers for the next four years is due to be held tomorrow morning.

SOUTH AFRICA

KOORNHOF HINTS AT NEW RACE REFORMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 85 p 15

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Important new moves away from racial discrimination are likely to be proposed by the president's council in the next few months.

In an interview in Cape Town, Dr Piet Koornhof, Chairman of the President's Council, said that the Council had received the Human Sciences Research Council report on inter-group relations as well as a separate HSRC report on influx control, group areas and separate amenities.

"This is where these reports belong," said Dr Koornhof. "The President's Council is one of the bodies that will deal with them.

"There has always been the closest liaison between us and the HSRC and CSIR, as well as other research organisations. We take note of all research done at that academic level and use it in performing our function, which is to seek solutions to South Africa's problems.

• "What the scientists do for the sake of science we,

as a political body, use as 'new know-how' in seeking answers to the country's problems."

Dr. Koornhof quoted from the statement the State President, Mr P.W. Botha made to the President's Council last September: "You must impartially look at the country's problems, and you must impartially seek alternatives and possible solutions."

Relations

It was in this context that the HSRC report on inter-group relations and the effects of apartheid on South African society was accepted as a working document.

Apart from the two major HSRC reports, the President's Council already has before it the whole phalanx of apartheid legislation — group areas, separate amenities, Squatters Act, Black communities development legislation, influx control, pass laws, technical offences involving Blacks only, and the subject of urbanisation with particular reference to Black urbanisation.

Many of these matters have been referred to the President's Council by the State President for advice, while others are being examined by the Council on its own initiative.

Dr Koornhof emphasised that the President's Council function was essentially "low-key". The executive and legislature had clearly defined functions in the new dispensation and the role of the President's Council was to supply information and proposals based on that information.

The Council comprised White, Coloured and Indian members of all political parties, meeting under one roof. But it was not a "debating chamber". Its committees examined issues and made recommendations which then came before the full Council for consideration.

Issue

On each issue before the President's Council, the public and all interested bodies were invited to submit memoranda and, if necessary, to give personal evidence before the relevant committee.

"We are a very open and accessible body and we welcome input from whatever source," said Dr. Koornhof.

"We are in the business of seeking alternatives and possible solutions. That is our function."

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SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES FLEE TO SAFETY THROUGH KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Wendy Schwegmann]

[Text]

RENAMO terror is forcing thousands of Mozambicans to flee to safety through the Kruger National Park.

More than 50 000 people have already crossed the South African border and families are still pouring into Gazankulu, Lebowa and neighbouring areas of the north-eastern Transvaal to seek refuge with the local population.

Unable to be accorded official refugee status, they continue to exist as fugitives even after their nightmare journeys are over.

Considered "illegal aliens" by the South African Government, they live in fear of arrest and forcible return to the torture, rape and murder of Mozambique's civil war.

The Sunday Star spoke to some of the refugees, who have gone into hiding and were afraid to be identified.

Two widows were forced to watch their husbands die gruesome deaths during a Renamo raid on their village.

Looted goods

Speaking from the safety of a relative's Gazankulu home they said:

"Ten Renamo men came to our village and left with all our food. They returned that night, handcuffed our husbands and made them lie on the ground. They crushed their heads with millet grinders. The woman and children of the village,

were forced to watch the killings, 19 men were killed".

"We were not allowed to bury the dead but were forced to carry the bundles of looted goods to the Renamo camp.

"We then joined a group of women and children who were fleeing Renamo. It took three days to travel through the Kruger Park, with 10 toddlers and 15 children.

We travelled day and night carrying the little ones and binding our stomachs to stop the hunger pains."

These women considered themselves lucky to have survived their journey across the Kruger Park. Others, with children growing weak from hunger and thirst, had to abandon their toddlers in the park for fear their slowness would jeopardise the entire group.

Killed chicken

An 18-year-old youth called Vasco told how his family was slain during a Renamo raid on their village. "They came with spears and knives, some in uniform, some not, but all clearly identified by their attitude."

The soldiers said "What do you eat?" The villagers who did not have much themselves gave them a chicken. Renamo killed all the chickens. Then they killed their goat, and their cock.

They said this was still not enough and set about killing their fathers and mothers.

Vasco and four friends fled the village not knowing if their brothers and sisters were still alive. They took three days to cross the Kruger National Park without food or water.

"We refugees are living in fear of the police. We run from family to family so that we will not be found in one place," said Vasco from his hideout.

Two other young men also considered themselves fortunate after a nightmare journey through the bush.

The men, known only as Denis and Thomas, were reunited in South Africa after their village was destroyed by Renamo soldiers and they were forced to flee.

They had reached South Africa after two separate trips of terror alone in the Kruger Park, where they feared attack by wild animals.

Some of the Mozambicans are fortunate to have family across the border, others are taken in by the local people.

Many manage to evade detection in this way, but others are given away by their accents and the distinctive polio vaccination on their fore arm.

No books

A man who did not want to be named said, "I have taken two girls into my family. They came to us thin and naked. I

pretend to the outside world that they are my daughters".

The villagers also claim the refugee children as their own in order to place them in school.

Without reference books and because of their illegal status Mozambicans cannot hope to be employed and therefore rely on the goodwill of the local people among whom they settle.

Described as the "hidden refugees", they are also being helped by the South African Council of Churches' newly-formed Division for Refugee Ministry.

"Refugees coming to South Africa do not have international refugee status and are therefore without rights or assistance. As there is no United Nations High Commission for Refugees in South Africa we have resolved to aid the refugees and fill this gap", said the Rev Sol Jacobs, director of the division.

Mr Jacobs described the 50 000 Mozambicans who have been absorbed into the local settlements as the 'hidden refugees' because they have been lost without being detected.

"The refugees do not leave Mozambique because they are a rebel movement against Frelimo but because they fear the hostility of Renamo," he said.

CSO: 3400/599

SOUTH AFRICA

NO END IN SIGHT TO BOYCOTTS AT TURFLOOP UNIVERSITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane and Steve Harvey]

[Text]

PIETERSBURG — The University of the North (Turfloop) outside Pietersburg is in another crisis — the latest in a series that have plagued the campus in recent months.

It has led to temporary closure of the campus, with hundreds of students left languishing at home and at the nearby township of Mankweng. And there is no end in sight.

Curiously described as a "winter vacation" by the authorities, observers see the recess simply as an attempt by the University Council to find breathing space in order to restore a calm direction.

In just six months since the academic year commenced, Turfloop has seen dozens of class boycotts, violence and at least three temporary closures.

The frustration and anger spilled into serious violence last week after a June 16 commemoration service.

Shadrack Mafokoane (15), a Cosas student activist from nearby Hwiti High School, died in a confrontation between students and anti-riot police.

The students' demands, accusations and grievances are varied and wide-ranged and there seem no solutions in sight.

Among others, students decry "academic terrorism" on campus, largely by white staffers.

They also fear that some white employees are working with the Security Police and the SADF.

"We merely want to express our sincere and honest hatred for the police," say Student Representative Council (SRC) executive members Mr Cedric Kekane and Mr Velaphi Fatyela.

Mr Kekane, chairman of the Turfloop chapter of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) — a UDF affiliate — voices the sentiments of his colleagues.

The two student leaders caution that their stand should not be misconstrued as resentment against white lecturers.

"We are not racists," they told *The Star* in an interview at the weekend. "Racism is not our criterion for judging quality of performance. We are not demanding that they (certain white staffers) be removed simply because they are white, but because students have concrete evidence that justifies their demands."

They gave a resume of the what they called the academic victimisation of students which has led to the present impasse.

● They said trouble first flared when students were subjected to "racist and sexist insults" by a white lecturer in the mathematics department.

They claimed he said black students, especially at Turfloop, did not possess the necessary intelligence to understand mathematics — and that the females had an intelligence level inferior to the males.

WHITE STAFF STAYAWAY

"At one stage there was a 100 percent failure rate in his class. This sparked a month-long class boycott by students demanding his dismissal." The lecturer was later removed from by the University Council.

● A new crisis developed when students sought the expulsion of another lecturer, who was said to have failed students "unfairly".

As a result, students in the Roman Law faculty where the professor was stationed began boycotting classes. In April they were joined by the entire student body.

During a demonstration, the lecturer was allegedly attacked with acid.

The next day the entire white staff stayed away from classes. In addition to demanding the expulsion of the lecturer, students began boycotting classes in protest against the stayaway by white staffers.

● On April 24 the university was closed indefinitely.

"The SRC negotiated with the Rector and the university was reopened on April 29," said Mr Kekane, a third-year law student.

● On May 10, it shut down again after students boycotted classes, seeking the scrapping of a subject known as class communication in the Faculty of Education — because it was "meaningless and useless".

On June 3, students won a major victory when the subject was scrapped and the Roman Law professor was replaced. The students returned to classes.

● But the resumption of normality was shortlived. On June 10, students stayed away from classes, demanding that another white lecturer, this time in the department of chemistry, be fired for allegedly failing a high number of students.

Students added a new grievance: that Mr Vusi Sepamla (23), Mr Samuel Mamabolo (22) and Mr Goodman Socikwa (24) — charged with the acid attack on the white lecturer — be granted bail. When they were, the students returned to their desks.

● A few days later students in the business and economic department boycotted classes, demanding that a white lecturer be dismissed for an alleged high failure rate in his class. He was removed on June 14.

The latest in the long list of student demands climaxed on June 16 when chaos erupted on the campus after the commemoration service. Police moved in, and in the ensuing skirmish dozens were wounded and one youth killed.

The school closed the next day for what the administration called a "winter vacation", even though students had not written their mid-term examinations.

By yesterday, after the weekend graduation ceremonies, authorities had still not indicated when classes would resume.

Unconfirmed reports say white staffers at Turfloop have threatened to resign unless increased security is guaranteed.

During the ceremony on Friday, guest speaker Mr R J Khoza, a Turfloop graduate and managing-director of Co-ordinated Marketing, called for greater communication between students and white lecturers.

"Student assertiveness could easily be mistaken for reckless aggressiveness; greater maturity for arrogance," he warned.

"Things are changing fast. Lecturers with attitudes of the 1960s and early 1970s will invariably have problems relating to students of the '80s. Adaptability is a crucial attribute."

NONRACIAL APPROACH

This view was echoed by Mr Kekane and Mr Fatyela, who emphasised that students were not against whites per se, but "we have genuine grievances, and our approach is based on a nonracial context".

Commenting on reports that white staffers were seeking greater security, Mr Kekane said: "The only security they need is their attitude towards students. We students also need security from the police and academic terrorism."

What is the future of Turfloop?

"We think things can return to normal if the administration can understand the genuine grievances of students and respond accordingly," was the parting shot from the two student leaders.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DESEGREGATED TRAINS CAUSE MIXED FEELINGS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

The desegregation of certain coaches on inter-city and suburban trains from September 1 has been met with mixed feelings by Johannesburg commuters.

The move was announced yesterday by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Some commuters interviewed at the Johannesburg station during a snap survey said the integration would not make any difference because petty apartheid still affected other areas of everyday life.

Yet Mr Bernard Maswanganyi (28), a Sowetan who in six years of commuting has had to turn to whites-only coaches because of overcrowding and faced the humiliation of being thrown off by inspectors, welcomed the move.

"Now, perhaps, fares will be the only form of discrimination on trains," he said.

Miss Denise Jacovie (18) said "it doesn't matter who I share a coach with as long as the other commuters are well-behaved and decent".

OTHER FACILITIES

"These changes don't really worry me — I'm from Zimbabwe," said Mr John Norton with a shrug.

Mr Renier Roets, who was travelling to Durban with his family, insisted he would be using the whites-only carriage "by choice".

Mr Gabriel Ndimande, waiting for the train on Platform Number 14, said he would be pleased if other facilities were also opened to blacks. "There is nowhere to buy refreshments here."

Mrs Jessica Smith, an American, said she felt strongly about segregation and said the "whites-only" signs at the entrance to the station were offensive.

An angry pensioner asked how the dismantling of just one aspect of segregation would help the country.

Reporters of *The Star* were asked to leave the station by a Railways policeman and two other Railways employees.

As they left, they passed the "whites-only" signs at the entrance to the station concourse.

Black commuters presently use the stairs on the east side of the station to get on to the platforms.

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF MEMBERS FLOCK TO PFP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

DOZENS of United Democratic Front members have already applied to join the Progressive Federal Party, within days of the party launching its recruiting campaign among all races. The PFP hopes for a new realignment in politics now that parties can open their doors to all.

But the PFP and the UDF could be heading for a collision as the PFP becomes actively involved in coloured, Indian and black politics. A UDF spokesman has warned the PFP that if it stands for election in the coloured or Indian houses of Parliament or black councils, the UDF will mete out the same treatment to the PFP that it gave the Labour Party and Indian parties in last year's stormy elections.

Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the national committee directing the PFP's recruiting campaign, said applications had been received from UDF affiliates in the Western Cape and Natal.

He disclosed that the first UDF applications for membership were from affiliates which wanted to join as a group. But as the PFP accepted only applications from individuals at this stage, dozens of UDF supporters had filled in application forms, he said.

Anyone who supported the principles of the PFP would now be accepted as a member. He said it had never been PFP policy to disclose the identity of new members. It was up to members to make their own announcements.

However, a spokesman for the UDF in the Western Cape scoffed at Dr Boraine's claim. "I find it difficult to believe," she said, discounting any possibility of widespread defections to the PFP.

"If the PFP gives credibility to these sellouts by taking part in the elections, then this will be regarded as treachery of the worst kind," the spokesman said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POWER OF BROEDERBOND BROKEN

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

THE power of the Broederbond has been broken: political reforms are taking place with scant regard for its decisions.

This has emerged from a confidential Broederbond circular leaked by a disgruntled member of the Afrikaner secret organisation. The circular shows that the Government had decided to abolish the race-bar sex laws before the Broederbond made a decision on the issue.

In February this year the Broederbond executive appointed a committee which was to report

back on the desirability of abolishing the two sex Acts. But before that came the repeal.

The Broederbond executive hastily decided to endorse the abolition. Only one member of the executive voted against the decision.

The Government's snub is in strong contrast to the days when policy was effectively made by the organisation. Under the administration of Mr P W Botha, who is himself a Broeder, the Government has systematically placed less reliance on guidelines from the Broederbond and has taken the initiative in its own hands.

CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA SNUBS GOVERNMENT, MOVES CLOSER TO PFP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

THE giant Inkatha movement moved away from the Government and closer to the Progressive Federal Party this week.

Inkatha, with a membership of one million, dashed Government hopes that it would become an ally. Instead, Inkatha has cemented its cordial relationship with the PFP, now an actively multiracial party.

The kwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week resolved to ask President P W Botha to defer his visit to kwaZulu, due to be made later this year, until there were better prospects of consensus on a shared future for all South Africans.

This came within days of a meeting between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu and head of Inkatha, and the PFP leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, at which they agreed there must be a Government declaration of intent on power-sharing before negotiations on new constitutional models could begin.

Both parties believe in the need for a national convention to negotiate a new system based on a single constitution, one citizenship and one franchise for all.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha showed no signs of being prepared to negotiate outside the "four corners of apartheid". He rejected insinuations that he had had frequent discussion with Mr Botha, and said that in the past four years there had been only one discussion and another informal meeting.

"I would go today to Cape Town to talk about power-sharing and practical co-operation on a wide range of things. But if my going were to be construed as active co-operation in legitimising white supremacy politics, I would rather stay home in Ulundi and fold my arms," he said.

CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

LANGUAGE REMAINS SENSITIVE ISSUE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Bruce Cameron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The bitterness of the Boer-Brit fight is fast disappearing, but it appears to have left a legacy militating against the English language which could take many years to overcome.

Last year there was severe criticism after the referendum that the National Party had done little to acknowledge the support given by English-speaking South African whites for the new Constitution.

The criticisms said National Party formations were dominated by Afrikaners, and Government appointments to statutory bodies favoured Afrikaners, as did senior appointments in the public service.

Speaking at a public meeting in Durban at the time, President Botha replied to say, more or less, that the critics would have to eat their words.

He followed this up by appointing English-speaking Nationalists to the President's Council, Mr John Wiley to the Cabinet, and more recently, Mr Ron Miller as a Deputy Minister.

But the most surpris-

ing and conciliatory appointment was Mr Radclyffe Cadman as Administrator of Natal — a man clearly not a Nationalist.

SENSITIVE ISSUE

However, questions are still being asked whether these appointments are tokenism, and whether the Government still pays loyalty first to Afrikanerdom, rather than a greater South Africanism.

Despite the growing cross-pollination between English and Afrikaans segments of the population, language remains a most sensitive issue.

In some ways it has been made worse by the fight within Afrikanerdom itself.

The Conservative Party has been using the language issue as one of its main weapons, claiming that it is the true protector of the Volk, and therefore Afrikaans — a charge Nationalists have tried to rebut.

It is this fight which might explain the sectional speech made by Mr Botha recently at the Taalmonument at Paarl to celebrate the 60th an-

niversary of Afrikaans as an official language.

If an English-speaker had made such a speech about English it would have earned the wrath of Afrikanerdom.

The theme of the speech was to promote Afrikaans as the lingua franca of South Africa.

The CP, because people of colour had been invited to the event, was the only political party in Parliament which did not accept the invitation to attend.

The CP is firmly of the opinion that Afrikaans is a "white man's language", whereas the NP is gradually breaking this bond, and not only recognises that other racial groups speak Afrikaans, but is now starting to actively promote it as a language across racial lines.

Though NP politicians tend to use the term "whites" to include all whites, they still talk unashamedly about "die Volk".

And "die Volk" means only one thing — Afrikanerdom.

The big question remains: Is there a conspiracy to push out English?

There is plenty of evidence for anyone who supports this view.

Take for instance the recently-appointed regional councils for cultural affairs.

These are the bodies which the Government is using to promote white cultural interests.

In a rough division of the members of the Natal council — the so-called English province — only five of the 13 members can be considered to be of English stock.

In the Free State — the Afrikaans province — there is no English-speaking representation.

In the Eastern Cape, where English also predominates, only three of the 16 members are English.

LOADING DENIAL

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Stoffel Botha, denies there is a loading.

He says the problem is that English-speakers do not make themselves available.

This argument has also been used to justify the overwhelming number of Afrikaans-speaking appointments in the public service.

But the counter-argu-

ment has been that English-speakers do not join the public service because they feel they do not have equal promotion opportunities.

Mr Stoffel Botha admits that appointments used to favour Afrikaans-speakers, but claims this is something of the past.

Mr Roger Burrows MP (Progressive Federal Party, Pinetown), an educationist, has been raising the language issue in various ways in past parliamentary session.

He rejects arguments that there is a conspiracy to push out English, but feels South Africa has inherited the legacy from when Afrikaans was the downtrodden language and had to fight its way up.

He is not happy with the situation and feels that many Government actions are harshly discriminatory against English-speakers — but often for political rather than language reasons.

For example, he cites the poor use of English on SABC news programmes.

The SABC works closely with Afrikaans cultural and language organisations, but does not do the same with English organisations because they are

seen as "too liberal".

The political theory is also in evidence with appointments to various statutory bodies.

It is held that when English-speakers are appointed, they are often not chosen because they are representative of the English community but because they are Nationalists.

PLEAS REJECTED

One of the most incredible examples of language discrimination which Mr Burrows gives is the new requirement that all members of senior public servant management have to undergo a seven-week management course before being appointed.

The course is fine, but the catch is that it can be done only at the University of Pretoria — and instruction is in Afrikaans only.

Mr Burrows feels that there should be greater proportionality in appointments, and rejects arguments of the Commission for Administration that appointments are made only on merit.

He said the "weight of history counts against the English".

1 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S NEW REGIONAL PARTY POLITICS REVEALED AS TURNING

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 35

[Article by Ken Owen in the "Another View" Column]

[Text]

A QUARTER of a century after the birth of the republic, South Africa still wavers between a post-colonial dependence on the West and an independent role as the dominant regional power of south-central Africa.

The choice is not absolute, and never can be, but the balance has swung sharply against the West in recent months. President Botha's warning to the United States on Wednesday that it was heading for a "confrontation" with South Africa tells us just how far we have tilted.

In Mr Vorster's day, while there was a great deal of talk about our African identity, it was not serious. Africa was the pathway to Europe's heart.

Acceptance by Africa was the key to acceptance by the West.

Since Mr Botha came to power, bringing with him the military strategists whom Mr Vorster disdained, a different theory has come into play. It is based, frankly and even crudely, on the use of power within the region to achieve political ends.

The navy men can say, as they often do, that South Africa has essentially the character of an island, cut off from its own continent. Its main lines of communication run across the oceans to America and Europe, to Australia and the Far East, and even along both coasts to Africa itself.

The argument is alluring, but it did not stand a chance when the West adopted policies that sank our little blue-water navy. Britain pulled out of Simonstown, the US Navy boycotted our ports, and the arms embargo cut us off from supplies of sophisticated weaponry.

We couldn't any longer help defend the Cape route — even if we wanted to. Instead, we have adopted a coastal defence aimed only at averting direct attacks.

On land, similarly, a combination of the border war and the arms embargo has forced the SADF into the development of specialised weaponry (like the Ratel) for local conditions. The days when we had a chance of flying some of the world's more up-to-date aircraft, as the Sabres were in Korea, have gone.

Defence has turned inward, to the region.

Nor has it been unsuccessful. A few years ago it was possible to denounce the raid on Maseru as being not only brutal, indiscriminate in its slaughter, and counter-productive in the region, but as alienating essential Western allies.

Today that argument is harder to make. Both in Lesotho and in Mozambique the terrible application of military force has, by driving out the ANC presence, contributed something to national security.

Where South Africa once tried to maintain a ring of buffer states — an island linked by its navy to Europe — it is today open to Africa. And the worst threat on the border is the tsetse fly.

As always, the limits of power are hardest to judge, especially in South Africa where strength is concealed by division. But several years ago I used a variety of calculations to come to some general conclusions that are probably still valid.

In military power, in industrial might, in resources, in sophistication, in trade, in dirty tricks, and in every other way, South Africa looms over Southern Africa rather as the Soviet Union looms over Europe, or the United States over Central America.

The annual increase in South Africa's industrial output, judged over a period of several years, is roughly equal to Zimbabwe's total output. More businesses go bankrupt in Johannesburg than exist in the rest of the sub-continent. Compared with South Africa, even Israel is an industrial and financial pygmy.

Put it differently only two countries, South Africa and the Soviet Union, have both the will and the capacity to deliver significant military force anywhere in this region, albeit often by proxy.

The United States has the capacity, but not the will; France and Britain may, at times, have the will but — as the Falklands War demonstrated — they lack the capacity for sustained military action so far from home. Nigeria is a swamp, unconquerable but immobile, India irrelevant, Australia and Brazil too weak outside their own spheres.

South Africa depends on the United States to contain the Soviet Union on a global scale; regionally, the roles are often reversed.

When South African diplomats compliment Dr Chester Crocker for his management of American policy in this region, they are not thinking

of his advocacy of constructive engagement, which they resent as interference in South African affairs; they refer rather to his skill in using the South African military capability to oppose the Soviet-Cuban presence in the region.

Without South African power, Frelimo would still be a Soviet puppet. Without the South African army, Russia's Cuban surrogates would exact obedience throughout the sub-continent. Without South African power, Uncle Sam would be as anxiously bereft of policy here as in

Iran. This assessment of South African power in the region — or something very like it — underlies the growing disdain for Western, and particularly American, opinion that has lately been evident in Pretoria.

The raid on Cabinda may, or may not, have been aimed at the oil installations, owned in part by the Gulf Oil Corporation; but in an earlier day South Africa would have taken great care to avoid giving the impression of threatening American lives and property. Now the Government does the opposite — it tosses out, take it or leave it, an incredible story, and lets the Americans rage.

In Namibia, despite the opposition of the only two powers that can still be relied upon to veto a Security Council resolution under Chapter VII (which might well allow the Soviet Union to intervene here as the United States intervened in Korea), Mr Botha has installed an internal government. Britain and America can like it or lump it.

In Botswana, beloved of the West because it is Africa's only remaining

democracy, South African troops destroy selected targets and, as is inevitable in these matters, kill some of the wrong people, and then offer only a sketchy and unconvincing explanation to the West. Again, take it or leave it.

None of this has happened by accident. Mr Botha, in Windhoek on Monday and again in Parliament on Wednesday, laid down five ground rules for relations within the region:

No regional state should become a base for attack on another; no foreign forces should be permitted to intervene here; conflicts should be solved peacefully rather than by force; solutions should be found by the leaders of the region; and no state should intervene in the internal affairs of another.

Mr Botha's midweek rhetorical appeal to South Africans to choose whether they wish to settle their own affairs, or let foreigners do so for them, was the end of a policy shift, not its beginning. It marked the point where South Africa, harried at the United Nations, threatened in Washington, condemned around the world, boycotted and isolated, cried "Enough!"

Mr Botha has now taken us on a new course of regional power politics in which the sensibilities of the Western powers, their approval or disapproval, are simply one factor among many to be taken into account. Our diplomacy, like our military strategy, has turned inward.

It is never easy, if it is even possible, to see historical watersheds when they occur. But this may be one of them.

1 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMEN WELCOME EASING OF GROUP AREAS ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

Businessmen yesterday welcomed the Government move to ease employment restrictions based on race.

They were reacting to the announcement of a change in the Group Areas Act.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the change means Black executives can be employed in White areas and White executives in Black areas provided they are under the full-time supervision and control of their employers.

An amendment to the Act was promulgated in a Government Gazette yesterday.

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr J R Wilson, said the move would improve the use of manpower and increase productivity.

He said in a statement: "The move will enable industry to make better use of South Africa's total manpower resources.

"It is a further indication of the Government's commitment to the free enterprise system and of

its determination to bring about change in South Africa.

"Lifting Group Areas restrictions should permit a more effective utilisation of skills and, consequently, tend to raise the productivity of the South African labour force."

The executive director of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said the change in the Group Areas Act would make it easier for businessmen to employ Black managers in White areas.

"Success in augmenting the limited pool of managerial talent is vital to South Africa's future economic growth prospects," he said in a statement.

"By allowing additional flexibility and mobility in the labour market, the Government has encouraged the private sector to commit itself more fully to alleviate the acute shortage of managerial skills in the country."

Organised commerce welcomes the announcement as a step in opening up the economy to all race groups. It strengthens the economic elements in the reform process," said Mr Parsons.

CSO: 3400/622

SOUTH AFRICA

TORTURE NORMAL DURING INTERROGATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text]

Torture had become the "normal means" through which the police extracted statements from people arrested under security laws, the director of the South African Council of Churches' (SACC) division of justice and reconciliation, Dr Wolfram Kistner, said yesterday.

In his report tabled at the SACC national conference being held in Johannesburg, Dr Kistner said this was the result of an obsession with being threatened by an outside enemy.

Prompted by "the widespread use of torture in South African prisons", his division consulted with institutions in other countries about the growing use of torture and methods of combating it.

Concrete definitions of torture had been worked out in recent years, which took into account the intensifying sophistication of torture, particularly with regard to psychological methods.

According to one definition "torture does not only comprise physical, but also mental pain that is intentionally inflicted by a public official.

"In the light of these insights, we come to the conclusion that torture in the South African prisons is only an intensification of the inhuman treatment of black people that has become legalised by the political, economic and social structures of the South African State.

"We suggest that the origins of physical torture and the torture and manipulation of the human mind, and the use of public institutions for practising such torture and even for co-opting the approval of the victims, requires far more

attention on our part," Dr Kistner said in his report.

There was an urgent need for churches to consider their obligation regarding the manipulation of the human mind that took place in the public education system, he said.

He asked if churches could offer any suggestions about alternative education.

Addressing the issue of military conscription, Dr Kistner said it not only trained people to use weapons, but also served to shape their attitudes towards society.

CSO: 3400/597

SOUTH AFRICA

ENGLISH MAY BE VICTIM OF NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 85 p 22

[Article by Bruce Cameron]

[Text]

Language is one of the key elements in education and there is considerable concern that, with the scrapping of the existing provincial system, English could become a casualty.

Mr Roger Burrows, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinetown and former secretary of the Natal Teachers' Society, says the restructuring of education could have severe repercussions for English as a language — and for the cultural basis of the English-speaking community of South Africa.

But Minister of Education and Culture Mr Stoffel Botha rejects this.

Mr Botha said in an interview that, although education was being removed from provincial government and would fall under the control of his department, there would be maximum decentralisation of power.

Control of education is to be removed from the provinces next year when provincial executives become multiracial bodies dealing with "general affairs".

Education is one of the matters which in National Party eyes must remain racially pure and very much an "own affair".

REGIONAL 'PECULIARITIES'

In restructuring the education system, Mr Botha said, his department was taking a number of factors into consideration.

One was to bring the control of education as close to the people as possible.

Another was to take account of peculiarities of regions, "which must be respected and retained". Uniformity should not be a target, but only something to get rid of stupid differences such as the treatment of private schools (an institution he supports).

To achieve these targets, the department is already in the process of planning educational councils which would be established on a provincial basis.

Various organisations will be invited to nominate people for the bodies.

The entire top structure of the new department has no English-speaking representation, despite numerous recommendations for this to be rectified.

The department is headed by the former Transvaal chief education director, Professor J Jooste.

One of his deputies is Professor A Stone, a former chairman of the right-wing Afrikaans Ouersvereniging and a prominent participant in the formation of the Volkswag.

OUTSIDER APPOINTMENTS

The other recently-appointed deputy is Mr Chris Heese, former chairman of the Natal Afrikaans Teachers' Organisation.

Mr Burrows said the Government had powers to appoint outsiders when people were not directly available in the public service.

This system had been used in nearly every other Government department, he said, to bring in technocrats and he saw no reason why it could not be used now to bring an English-speaking educationist into a senior position.

Mr Burrows said that, though the Government talked of whites having a common value system and world view, this was not correct.

If it were consistent in its policies, the Government would have totally separate education systems for English and Afrikaans children.

He was not asking for separation, but more cultural control — rather than Government control.

CSO: 3400/597

SOUTH AFRICA

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED PEOPLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

South African industry can help to develop a technologically competitive labour force through careful selection of staff and proper job training, says the National Institute for Personnel Research.

The institute reports in its newsletter that despite the recession South Africa has a shortage of skilled labour, particularly technical.

It says: "Young black matriculants who are entering the job market in increasing numbers have much potential and high career aspirations.

"It seems that there may be an opportunity here for industry to satisfy both its manpower needs and the needs of the young people who are

willing and able to participate constructively in the economy.

"Research done at the National Institute for Personnel Research on mechanical aptitude of blacks should help industry to select the right people for skilled jobs in the technical field."

The institute says the importance of job training cannot be over-emphasised but the first step in the process is careful selection of staff.

Institute tests and other procedures can be recommended for the selection of personnel.

And the institute's division of assessment and counselling is available to discuss selection needs.

CSO: 3400/598

SOUTH AFRICA

LAW CHANGES LIFT WORK RESTRICTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 85 p 2

[Text]

FROM today Whites will be able to move freely into Black areas to work and vice versa — in terms of a major crack in the apartheid facade announced in the Government Gazette yesterday.

Whites working in Black areas will no longer require a permit to enter Black area for purposes of work — and will no longer be required to work under the direct supervision of their employer if they work in a Black area.

The same will apply to certain categories of Black employees working in White areas.

A senior member of the Department of Constitutional Development said these were the essential features of changes in the law announced by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, last night.

He was not certain whether this would automatically mean that all Whites — whether employed there or not — could move into Black areas freely, but said that there had been a recent indication that these restrictions would be lifted.

Certain changes had been made to the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act which permitted White employees working in Black areas to move into them freely.

Certain proclamations in the Group Areas Act in terms of which exemptions had to be obtained for a "person of colour" to work in a White area except under direct supervision of his employer were also being lifted.

Making the announcement, Mr Heunis said the amendment indicated Government's declared policy of moving away from unnecessary discriminatory measures.

He said the latest announcement followed other moves by Government in the field of trade and commerce, namely the opening of industrial areas to ownership and occupation by all races, and the intention to proclaim free trade areas in certain central business districts.

"The changes clearly prove that the Government is prepared to listen sympathetically to reasonable requests from the private sector," Mr Heunis said.

SOUTH AFRICA

ADVANCED NEW EQUIPMENT UNVEILED AT REUTECH SEMINAR

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Jun 85 pp 18-20

[Text]

The Reutech Group of Companies held a Seminar at the Military Base Wonderboom during May, entitled "The Application of Electronics to Modern Defence Systems".

The delegates for this Seminar were invited from all the divisions of the SADF and Armscor and it was presented by various local and overseas speakers.

The objectives of the Seminar were to discuss the various aspects of C³I (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence).

The problem of C³I throughout a complete Defence Force requires substantial planning, forethought and the infeed of other people's experiences. No two battle environments will use the same C³I Infra-structure and achieve the maximum efficiency. Therefore, we cannot take a developed system from one Country or Region and put it, in its entirety, in another and expect it to be as effective. The lessons that have been learnt by others, however, are important consideration when developing or expanding one's own systems.

This was the first of a series of Seminars that Reutech will arrange to bring knowledgeable guest speakers to discuss their approach, experiences and applied C³I systems. This Seminar discussed the need for C³I at the level of Battle

Fields, Head Quarters and Joint Services, discussing the types of communication needed to be conveyed and the different types of equipment needed to do this.

After discussing the principles of C³I the Seminar went on to discuss the various specific applications such as Artillery, Armour, Logistics, Infantry, Sub-Systems and how these, in turn, integrate into a complete ground forces system and its ability to then inter-communicate with systems used by the Air Force and Navy.

The Seminar itself was well attended for the two days it ran. Many intriguing and interesting aspects were discussed, with a substantial involvement from the delegates.

Reutech took the opportunity of putting on display some of its Electronic Products which included new generation VHF Radios, a single unit HF/VHF Radio, Mine Detector Equipments, Electronic Fuzes and Digital Fire and Gun Control Systems, all of which are in the latter phases of development to supercede existing equipments.

The speed of Technology improvements has defined the need for flexible integrated systems that can have a sub-system or component part changed without the need for major system re-design.

The SADF and Reutech's objectives are to define these flexible systems by adding overseas experience to our own real time experiences.

CSO: 3400/596

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW ENTRANTS AT SCHOOL--THE South African Defence Force today stands between a future of bloodshed and anarchy or peace and prosperity, Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr A J Vlok, said at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday. He was welcoming a new intake of National Servicemen to the Personnel Services School. This unit has taken in 1 300 new men, 250 of whom are immigrants. Mr Vlok made a special point of welcoming these immigrants who he referred to as "the new citizens of South Africa". "All of us want peace, prosperity and security for ourselves and our children and it is the SADF which stands between a future of bloodshed and anarchy or peace, prosperity and security," he said. "You are now standing on the side against enemies who want to bring tears and violence to our part of the world. But the price of peace is always a high one and only those of us prepared to pay that price will in the end have peace," he told the new recruits. "We are fighting on different levels and at different places but we are all fighting for South Africa," Mr Vlok added. He told the men that they were now going to be "part of the solution to problems and not remain part of the problems". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 85 p 11]

CSO: 3400/622

SWAZILAND

MEIRING HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SWATF STRENGTH, SWAPO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jun 85 p 19

[Text]

NEW details of South Africa's border war with the South-West African People's Organisation, which is costing about £450 000 a day were disclosed yesterday by Major-General George Meiring, the head of the South African Defence Force in Namibia and the South-West African Territorial Force.

General Meiring, who spoke at a Press briefing in Windhoek said that there were up to 40 000 South African and Namibian soldiers on the Angolan border, 61 per cent of them were Namibian.

The Namibian Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, later estimated that the war, which started in 1966, was costing South Africa about £140 million a year and the Namibian Government between £30 and £35 million a year.

General Meiring said the South-West African Territorial Force now numbered 21 000. At the same briefing, Colonel Johan Vorster said 61 percent of the soldiers in the force were black.

Both men expressed confidence that the military tide was turning against Swapo. General Meiring estimated the military strength of Swapo at 8 500, of whom 1 500 were potentially active guerrillas. A further 3 400 guerrillas were being used to fight Unita, the rebel movement in Angola.

He said that army units had killed or captured 346 Swapo guerrillas this year and 584 last year. He estimated that there were about 220 guerrillas inside Namibia.

An encouraging development in the war was that the local population was increasingly

giving information to the defence force although he admitted they were paid for it. Recently, when 225 vacancies for Ovambo soldiers were advertised, more than 3 000 applied.

The overall objective was political power and "the primary role of a terrorist is political." Col Vorster said that "good government" was the way to neutralise the revolutionary movement.

He predicted that Swapo would split from its army, the Plan, within "the next couple of years." When the Plan was an embarrassment to Swapo, the revolutionary war would end and Swapo "will have to become a political organisation again and become one of the 35 political parties in Namibia. Then the democratic solution will take over."

CSO: 3400/619

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

SWAZIS URGED TO OBSERVE TRADITIONS--MBABANE--Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has warned the Swazi nation that the government is to inspect all rural homesteads to see whether the communities are observing and practising Swazi culture. He said teams would check the people's wearing of traditional attire, their behaviour and their respect for others, in particular, their elders. Speaking to thousands of workers and their families at Bhunya in the Usutu forest in western Swaziland at the weekend, Prince Bhekimpi said the elders of the nation were extremely perturbed about the rapid decline in the interest shown, especially by the younger generation, in attending traditional ceremonies, the wearing of traditional dress and the lack of respect they have for each other and their elders. Swaziland's Minister of Education, Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi, has ordered that one day a week, at least, must be set aside when Swazi traditional dress must be worn in all schools. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 85 p 11]

SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLICATIONS BANNED--MBABANE--Two South African publications, City Press newspaper and Drum Magazine, have been banned in Swaziland. The banning order, signed by Swaziland's Minister of the Interior, Mr King Mtetwa, also declared the editor of Drum, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, and City Press's chief reporter, Mr Desmond Blow, prohibited immigrants. The order, backdated to May, appeared in the latest Swaziland Government Gazette. Meanwhile, two other South African newspapers this week appeared on Swazi newsstands. They are the Star and the Sowetan, which now provide the first news from outside Swaziland since the Rand Daily Mail, which previously circulated in the country, closed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 85 p 3]

DELEGATION TO S.A.--MBABANE--A 15 member Swazi delegation is to pay a five-day visit to South Africa next month to study soil erosion, soil conservation, and land reclamation. They will also discuss stock reduction and quality improvement matters with South African officials. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Sipho Mamba, said the delegation will be headed by Senator Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi, accompanied by chiefs, parliamentarians, and agricultural experts. The visit is seen as a further practical steps towards strengthening economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jun 85 p 9]

CSO: 3400/619

TANZANIA

NYERERE GREETES REFUGEES, WARNS AGAINST PLOTTING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has said that Tanzania will never be used by refugees as a platform to plot the overthrow of the governments in their countries of origin.

Addressing hundreds of refugees at the Ulyankulu Settlement in Tabora Region yesterday, Mwalimu cautioned the refugees not to involve themselves in such activities. *Shihata* reported.

The President, on a five-day tour of the region, assured the Government of Burundi that Tanzania would never allow refugees from that country to use Tanzania as a spring board for sabotage activities.

He warned that if any group of

disgruntled refugees were found carrying out sabotage activities against Burundi, their ring leaders would be arrested and deported. If need be, all members of the settlement would be deported, he stressed.

Ulyankulu, established in 1972, has about 30,000 Burundi refugees.

Mwalimu, who is also the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said Tanzania in welcoming refugees was doing its duty as an African state meeting its international obligation.

Nevertheless, Tanzania, like any other African country, was committed to promoting peace and understanding with its neigh-

bouring countries and that it would never condone any disgruntled elements bent on fomenting trouble in countries of their origin.

Mwalimu Nyerere emphasized that if Tanzania were to allow its land to be used by the refugees as a ground for making plots which might disrupt peace in neighbouring countries, this could spark off war, leading to loss of many innocent lives.

He advised the refugees to involve themselves more in farming because the country had plenty of arable land.

The refugees presented Mwalimu Nyerere 10,000 - as their contribution to the Party Headquarters Building Fund in Dodoma.

CSO: 3400/593

TANZANIA

NYERERE OPENS WESTERN FINANCED APPLIED ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday inaugurated the 72m/- West German-built Institute of Production Innovation (IPI) at the University of Dar es Salaam main campus in the city.

Mwalimu Nyerere, who is the Chancellor of the University, was told by the Vice-Chancellor, Ndugu Nicholas Kuhanga, that IPI had made a good start and "has produced tangible results already".

IPI, which is an institute of applied research aimed at bridging the gap between the Faculty of Engineering and the industrial community, was in part an answer to Mwalimu's challenge to institutions of higher learning to be relevant, practical and to endeavour to

produce goods which will reduce costs of operation.

The Vice-Chancellor said the institute, whose construction began in 1980 had already started receiving orders from industries in Dar es Salaam for consultancy, fabrication of spare parts and repair work.

Ndugu Kuhanga paid tribute to Switzerland, West Germany, Norway and The Netherlands which had assisted in the construction of the institute and training the staff.

The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of West Germany to Tanzania, Mrs Christel Steffler, received a prolonged applause when she made her introductory remarks in Kiswahili saying her country's assistance "was a good gesture in the co-operation between my country and Tanzania."

Mrs Steffler said IPI was a milestone in Tanzania's endeavours to boost industrial production. She expressed hope that IPI would continue to contribute meaningfully towards the progress of Tanzania.

The institute, adjacent to the Faculty of Engineering, has already started innovating a seed oil processing machine and an alcohol distillation apparatus aimed at extracting fuel alcohol from agricultural wastes such as cashew fruits and molasses.

Other research include testing sugar cane crushers in close co-operation with the Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB) and conducting a research on developing a solar

refrigerator which will be used mainly in rural areas.

Earlier the Director of IPI, Ndugu Klaus-Peter Stormer, told the *Sunday News* that the institute was already accruing half its annual budget from services rendered to the community.

"The intention is to make IPI self-reliant in all aspects", he explained. In the same vein, Ndugu Stormer said IPI was researching on corrosion of aluminium and insulation of the electricity cable from the Mainland to Zanzibar under a contract with Barker and Barton Company.

TANZANIA

NYERERE CONDEMNS RSA RAID ON BOTSWANA

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA yesterday called on the international community to restrain the racist South African regime from committing wanton murders against defenceless South Africans and refugees living in the neighbouring Frontline States.

In a lengthy statement to the Botswana President, Ndugu Quett Masire, President Nyerere condemned the racist regime for its barbaric attacks on South African refugees in Gaborone during which twelve people, most of them refugees were killed in cold blood on Friday.

Mwalimu called on the international community to bring pressure to bear on the racist regime and "demand that it (racist regime) desists immediately from such attacks upon its neighbours."

He said the racist regime's raid on Gaborone "was a terrible escalation of the pressure, reinforced by the apartheid regime's threat to repeat the operation whenever they feel that this would serve their evil purposes".

•The full text of Mwalimu's statement:

"On behalf of all the people and the Government of Tanzania, as well as on my own behalf, I wish to convey to you and to your Government and people our horror at the dastardly attack on Botswana by the South African racists yesterday.

"This completely unprovoked aggression against a small and peaceful neighbour, whose only offence is that it stands for decency and humanity, is yet another example of the evil and aggressive nature of the apartheid regime.

"Ever since its independence, the Botswana government has made two things quite clear to both the enemies and the friends of apartheid. The first is that it is fundamentally opposed to racism, will continue to say so, and will observe the international conventions respecting the reception and care of refugees from the apartheid state as well as any other area.

"The second is that Botswana, is unable to allow its territory to be used as a base for the opposition forces of the people of South Africa. The liberation movements know your position, and have respected your decision. The South Africans know it, and have never accepted your decision.

For the existence of a peaceful and progressive non-racial state on its borders is a demonstration to the South African people of the meaning of real freedom and independence.

"The apartheid regime, therefore, continues its efforts of pressuring Botswana into becoming its puppet, and into acting as its policeman along your common border. To the eternal credit of the Botswana people and their Government, they have reacted with great courage and refused to succumb to these attacks on their own human and national integrity.

"Yesterday's raid was a terrible escalation of the pressure, reinforced by the apartheid regime's threat to repeat the operation whenever they feel that

"I ask you to accept, and to convey to the bereaved and the injured in particular but also to all the people of Botswana, our sincerest condolences and sympathy. We continue to stand in solidarity with your struggle to uphold

"We also call upon the whole international community, and particularly all the friends of South Africa, to exert the maximum pressure on the apartheid

state and demand that it desist immediately from such attacks upon its neighbours, from the wanton murder of their citizens and those victims of apartheid to whom they have given the refuge, and from its attempts to destabilise independent African states."

●In Gaborone, Botswana President Quett Masire said yesterday that he will call for a UN Security Council debate on the attack by the South African troops.

CSO: 3400/592

TANZANIA

SUNDAY NEWS CALLS FOR CONTINUED PLO SUPPORT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE season of violence and injustice inflicted upon the people of Palestine has not yet ended. Every year brings its fresh crop of dead and wounded out of the women and children living in the refugee camps of Beirut.

Every Middle East crisis brings its own contribution to the marginalisation of the Palestinian cause. Every member of the Arab nation looks on ashamed as yet another war erupts between Palestinian and Arab — be he Syrian or Lebanese, Maronite or Shia. And every time the Phoenix of Palestine rises up from the ashes and her children survive and revive and regroup and fight again.

The terrible irony of this endless cycle of death and resurrection is that now, the Palestinians face destruction not only from their Israeli enemies but also from their Arab brothers.

In fact today, the Israeli factor has taken a back-seat, leaving the field to the very movement the Palestinians helped to form and train — the Amal — and with whose members they lived in the South Lebanon and in the suburbs of Beirut.

For it was the Palestinians, led by PLO who in 1975, helped the Shia majority people of Lebanon, the most dispossessed, the poorest section of the Lebanese population, to form their organisation — Amal — in order to win the right to participate in the political affairs and institutions of their country — hitherto the exclusive preserve of the Maronite and Sunni minorities.

And it was the Palestinians who fought for years with the Amal militants, side-by-side, against successive waves of Israeli attacks in the Lebanese south and in the brutal and massive invasion of Beirut in 1982.

Now in 1985, the brother-in-arms has become, in his turn, the killer of Sabra and Shatila. What is the world to make of this? Is it surprising that it cannot find the words to describe and explain what it sees?

The Israelis have claimed, and rightly so, that those many voices which so quickly condemned the atrocities in Beirut in 1982 have remained strangely silent about what is happening now in those very same refugee camps. But this silence is not that of compliance or complicity; it is the silence of incomprehension, of disbelief, of despair.

Every community, every nation, judges contemporary events according to its own values and its own experience. If Tanzania has been in the fore-front of African support for the Palestinian cause, it is because she has been in the front-line of the liberation struggle in her own part of the world.

If Tanzania has always upheld the right — and the duty — of PLO to people of Palestine to gain a rightful homeland of their own, it is because she has never hesitated in giving every possible type of material, diplomatic and moral support to the liberation movements of Southern Africa.

If Tanzania has always upheld the right — and the duty — of PLO to lead the Palestinian resistance, it is because it knows — from long and first-hand experience — the importance of a single, unified and mass-based movement in the battle for independence, liberation and national reconstruction.

And if today the Tanzanians urge and plead with their Arab brothers to stop their fratricidal attacks on the Palestinians, it is because they know deeply that freedom is always indivisible and that liberty is never piece-meal.

They know that their own emancipation from colonialism had no meaning — neither for themselves nor for their former colonisers — while their brothers in Southern Africa continued to live under Portuguese domination or Afrikaaner apartheid.

And this very same logic applies to the Arab world faced with Israel's unacceptable claims to Arab territory. No Arab country, however near or far from the battlefield, will remain unscathed, in its dignity if not in its existence, by the consequences of the annihilation of Palestine by Israel.

No Lebanese sect or section of the population can put its own "national" interest above and beyond the right of their Palestinian neighbours to exist and to have a land of their own. The Lebanese tragedy itself is the tragedy of every neighbour to injustice, intransigence and military might.

Israel's tactics with regard to its immediate neighbourhood are no different to South Africa's with regard to hers. Invasion, occupation and destabilisation are the common currency of these two nations which are militarily powerful and committed to injustice.

It is a grave mistake for any Arab country or any Lebanese community to believe that it can live in a separate peace with Israel by crushing the Palestinians or by driving them out of sight. Such a peace is at best a subjugated truce and at worst a lull before another storm.

The ONE most destabilising and dangerous factor in the Middle East is not the Palestinian struggle or presence in any single country; it is the Israeli military state. And this will remain so even after every Palestinian will have been hounded out of every camp in every Arab country.

The only answer to Israeli aggression everywhere is Arab unity and a single Arab Front to support and sustain the Palestinian resistance. Only then will there be peace — and honour — in every Arab homeland.

CSO: 3400/592

1 August 1985

TANZANIA

STAPLE FOOD PRICES CONTINUE TO FALL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

THE removal of roadblocks and prospects for a good harvest this season are said to be major reasons behind the recent favourable consumer prices in the country.

According to the Marketing Development Bureau (MDB) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the combined effect of the two has also triggered increased quantity and range of produce sent to markets.

A monthly market bulletin by MDB made available in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the most notable feature for the 1984/85 marketing year has been the evolution of maize prices in the open markets.

"The removal of the roadblocks earlier this year caused an intensified inter-regional trade in maize and other commodities", the bulletin said adding that "good rains and the prospects of a bumper harvest made (peasants) release their reserve stocks as early as January and February 1985".

The bulletin said maize prices continued to go down in May during which the average price was 157/34 per tin or 6 per cent below the April price. It said the commodity was expensive in Musoma and Tarime where prices were around 290/- per tin.

MDB has forecast, however, that further price reductions were not expected in the main producing areas of the country but it was hoped that the actual

price levels will be maintained during the coming months.

Regarding rice, which the bulletin said did not enjoy a price evolution as was the case in maize, MDB said the month of May might have been the turning point because prices fell back by 7 per cent to 37/- per kilo or 17 per cent down compared to last year.

The bulletin said that in fact the down-ward trend of rice prices began in March, this year, and that it was expected it would continue over the coming months.

The most substantial price reductions for rice were recorded in the north-western and most northern centres. The commodity was most expensive in Musoma, Tarime, Arusha and Mbeya where prices were 47/50 per kilo or more.

Beans, another important protein source, continued to be rather expensive at an average of 34/- per kilo, the bulletin pointed out. It said market prices were quite uniform over the country and that two thirds of all the markets reported prices between 25/- and 35/- per kilo.

The commodity has in fact had a rather different evolution having experienced two periods of sharp price increases since August 1984 with prices fluctuating between 32/- and 36/- per kilo.

"Because of the continued strong demand for beans, prices are not likely to go down much in future and beans will further be high-valued food commodity", the bulletin observed.

Among the cereals, sorghum and millet prices were also characterised by much the same fluctuations as was the case with maize and rice, during the marketing season.

However, the fall back in prices after the 1983 increases was more pronounced for the two commodities and that prices at the end of the 1984/85 season were similar to those paid one year before, whereas rice and maize prices in May this year were well below last year's prices, the bulletin said.

Sorghum averaged at 16/75 per kilo in May and millet 25/63 per kilo. The millet prices differed significantly from region to region and according to the bulletin, the lowest prices of 6/- per kilo was recorded in Sumbawanga while the highest price of 55/- per kilo was recorded in Moshi.

The bulletin shows that onions and tomatoes were up in price in nearly all the markets with half of them having recorded a price increase for onions of 10 per cent or 42/25 per kilo, 27 per cent compared to April, or double last year.

Tomatoes sold at 34/50 per kilo on the average, a 24 per cent increase compared to April. The commodity became a luxury in Morogoro at 90/- per kilo and was hardly affordable in Dar es Salaam, Kahama, Kigoma and Mtwara at prices above 50/- per kilo.

TANZANIA

POWER SHORTAGE PREVENTS GLASS PLANT OPENING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

THE CONSTRUCTION of the Mbagala sheet glass plant in Dar es Salaam has been completed. However, production cannot begin immediately because the supply of electric power is unreliable.

The plant, under the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (TSC), has a capacity of producing 15,000 tonnes of sheet glass annually. The plant could have started operations shortly but for the power constraints; the TSC General Manager, Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo, has said.

Although the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) had installed power there — about 1.3 megawatts — they had not guaranteed it was sufficient to ensure smooth production. At full production the sophisticated machinery, worth over 200m/- would need over 2 megawatts, he added.

The construction of the plant began in 1981 after TSC signed an agreement with a Belgian

firm for the supply and erection of machinery and equipment valued at 204.1m/-. Estimated total construction costs then were over 376m/-.

Ndugu Kimambo said they could switch on the electricity to start production unless the question of who would pay in case of any machinery damage was settled between SARUJI and TANESCO.

The TANESCO Director for Operations, Ndugu Silvan Kimarvo, admitted yesterday that his company was unable to supply the plant with enough power because of lack of materials such as electric conductors and poles.

He said TANESCO had advised TSC to use the present power for initial production and instal a stand-by diesel generator in case of any power interruptions or failures.

Ndugu Kimarvo said at present TANESCO did not have enough materials to cover the distance of about ten kilometres from Kurasini power station to Mbagala. However, efforts were being

made to solve the problem, he said.

At full production, the plant is expected to employ 140 workers, besides administrative staff. Local quarries will supply dolomite, limestone and feldspar, needed in the manufacture of sheet glass, especially for windows.

Materials to be imported are soda ash, salt coke and miscellaneous chemicals.

The plant was built some 10 kilometres from the city so as to be near places where raw materials can be obtained. For instance, sand will be obtained from Mbande, a nearby village.

In 1983, there were 25 Belgian experts working on the plant and 25 more are expected to join them to assist in initial production, pending staff localisation at the plant.

Twenty six Tanzanians were then earmarked to go to Europe to train in various fields in sheet glass production.

According to a United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) survey on sheet glass market in East Africa in 1980, Tanzania consumed 3,500 tonnes of the commodity. Uganda, 2,500 tonnes and Kenya 7,500 tonnes.

CSO: 3400/593

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PARTY DELEGATION FOR ALBANIA--A three-man Party delegation left the country on Sunday for Albania for a three-week study tour on co-operative development. A statement issued by the Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilisation Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat said the delegation would be led by the Kigoma Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Christopher Liundi. Other members are the Handeni District Party Chairman, Ndugu Saidi Hassan Majili, and the Personal Assistant to the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Responsible for Regional Administration and Co-operatives, Ndugu Joshua Sizya. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 85 p 1]

NICARAGUAN PLANE DISPOSAL SOUGHT--The Government is processing a court order to enable it dispose of two Boeing aircraft grounded at the Dar es Salaam International Airport (DIA) and Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA). The two planes--A Boeing 707 parked at DIA and a Boeing 720 B lying at KIA--grounded for the past five years, were given as presents last year to the Nicaraguan Government by the Beirut-based Caledonian Airlines Managing Director George Hallack. The Director General of the Civil Aviation Directorate Ndugu Loti Mollel, said yesterday the government, through DCA, was handling the issue "very carefully" to protect itself against any future claims. He said: "We have tried our best to communicate with the Nicaraguan Government several times but nothing much has been done. We very much appreciate the problems that Nicaragua is facing at the moment and may be that is why it is failing to deal with these two aircraft." Ndugu Mollel said tenders for the disposal of the aircraft would be advertised in local and foreign press after the court order was received. Air Tanzania Corporation first wet-leased the 720B in December, 1979 and received the Boeing 707 under the same terms in May 1980 for regional and inter-continental routes. But the two planes developed severe mechanical problems and the contract was terminated in November 1980. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 85 p 3]

TAZARA MEETS MALAWIAN TRANSPORTERS--Two officials of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) have described their talks with Malawian transporters as "fruitful." Tazara's Traffic Manager H. Tegissa and Finance Manager M. A. Kashonda said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that their meetings with clearing and forwarding agents as well as Malawi Railways officials aimed at monitoring progress on ferrying goods from Dar es Salaam port into Malawi

were "fruitful". Since the Karonga-Kyela road was inaugurated last October, both TAZARA and Malawi railways have sought to improve traffic in order to facilitate movement of cargo to and from the Indian Ocean port. Meanwhile, the Malawi Daily Times, reported that Malawian transporters have responded in full to using the northern route into Tanzania following the reopening of the Ipyana Bridge in Kyela. Traffic had been re-routed to Ipyana following destruction by floods of the Ibanda bridge on Kiwira River. [Text]
[Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jun 85 p 1]

SINOTASHIP BUYS NEW SHIP--The Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Company (SINOTASHIP) has bought a 15,000 tonne dead weight (DWT) cargo ship at a cost of 92.7m/-, bringing the number of modern ships so far bought by the company to four. SINOTASHIP Joint General Manager, Ndugu N. L. Buhatwa, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the 1980 West German-built ship was purchased last month and was flying the Tanzanian flag. Ndugu Buhatwa said the multi-purpose dry cargo ship, christened mv Ruaha, was delivered in Rotterdam, Holland, and was currently loading cargo in Western European free ports ready to sail to China. From China, she will sail to Tanzania. The ship has the capacity for 240 containers and can carry break-bulk cargo, he explained. The Joint General Manager pointed out that the ship had been bought using profits accrued in fixed deposits, interests and sale of old ships. SINOTASHIP had earlier so far bought mv Shunyi and mv Pin Gu, flying Chinese flags and mv Ruvu "flying a Tanzanian flags under its modernisation programme. The company sold its old ships, mv Zunhua, Ushirika, Asia-Africa and expects to sell the remaining one, mv Chamwino by the end of this year. [Text]
[Article by John Waluye] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 85 p 3]

CASHEWNUT FIGURES GIVEN--Tanzania earned a total of 313.3m/- from the export of raw cashew nuts and its associate products between October, 1984 and May 1985, Shihata reported. The General Manager of Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA), Ndugu Edgar Makota, said in Mtwara yesterday that of the total amount, 266.5m/- was realised from the sale of 18,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts which were exported to India and China. He said 730 tonnes of cashew kernels worth 42.3m/- were exported to Holland and US while The Netherlands purchased 120 tonnes of cashew wastes valued at 370,300/- and Japan bought 1,200 tonnes of cashewnut shell liquid worth 4,550/-. Ndugu Makota observed, however, that this year's earning was 112m/- more than that realised between October 1983 and May, 1984 which was 201m/-. Meanwhile, CATA has bought from peasants 30,000 tonnes of cashewnuts valued at 290m/- throughout the country between October 1984 and May, 1985. He said the figure was 20,000 tonnes less than the estimated amount of 50,000 tonnes expected to be brought in the season. The General Manager said of the amount purchased, 16,600 tonnes worth 161m/- had been transported to CATA godowns in Mtwara and 13,400 tonnes are still in the villages. The authority expected to export some 4,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts valued at 56m/- later this month, he added. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 85 p 3]

PETROL, GAS AID--The International Development Association has loaned Tanzania 8 million dollars to improve distribution of petroleum products and assist gas exploration by the private sector. Forty fuel tanks and 55 service stations are to be put back into service at Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Moshi and Arusha, and several offshore gas wells at Songo Songo (a field with proven reserves of 41 billion cubic meters) are to be rehabilitated. The Tanzanian Government and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation are to contribute 3 million dollars to the program. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 6]

1 August 1985

IRAN DONATES TENTS--The Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran has donated 10 tents and 100 blankets to the Tanzania Red Cross Society. The tents and blankets were presented yesterday by Iranian Ambassador to Tanzania Seyed Mohammad Ali Lavasani on behalf of the Red Crescent to the Chairman of TRCS, Ndugu Henry Limihagati, at a short ceremony held at TRCS headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Lavasani pledged more tents, blankets, medicines and other essential items needed in running TRCS activities from its Iranian counterpart. Ndugu Limihagati thanked the Ambassador and the Red Crescent of Iran for their donation and appealed for more support and the strengthening of bilateral relations between the TRCS and the Red Crescent. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/595

1 August 1985

ZIMBABWE

PURGE THREATS BY MUGABE MAKE WHITES WARY OF RETURNING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — A comment by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, that will "purge the 100 000 Whites" in his country after the election results are known, has been greeted with dismay by the large ex-Zimbabwean community who live in Natal.

Mr Mugabe, angered by the fact that most Whites in the separate ballot voted for the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, reportedly said in Harare yesterday that he planned to get rid of those Whites who did not want to co-operate with his government.

He is reported to have said that they could "get out and go to South Africa".

Many ex-Zimbabweans interviewed by The Citizen did not want to be identified because they still have relatives there and because many still have property and large sums of money blocked.

Mr Mugabe's hard-line attitude towards the Whites has come as a blow to ex-Zimbabweans here because a fair percentage were planning to return.

This is due to the poor economic climate in South Africa, including a desperate battle to find

employment and the fact that many particularly the elderly, have funds frozen by the Zimbabwe Government and planned to go back so that they could use this money.

Among about 18 people interviewed yesterday, only Mr Tom Holden, an ex-Bulawayo businessman, said he did not mind being quoted.

Mr Holden, who moved to South Africa about five years ago, and who ran a small clothing business in Bulawayo, said he had become "brassed off" with the present economic situation in South Africa.

He charged also that "the Blacks are getting right out of hand".

Mr Holden said he had plans to move back to Bulawayo because he still has money there.

"But in view of the hostile attitude of Mr Mugabe and the fact that he does not appear to like any opposition, I will have to think again.

"I'm astounded at his anti-White statement and it just goes to show that he still hates the Whites as much as he did during the bush war."

Sapa reports from Harare that Mr Mugabe told a rally in Norton west of Harare on Wednesday: "The Boers did not want

to work with the Government and that is why they voted for Smith. If they want to continue to be jumpy like mules, they can go and do it in South Africa.

"After the elections, which we are going to win with a clear margin, we are going to do a clean-up operation so that we remain only with Whites who want to work with the Government."

He did not say how he would do this.

A member of the Independent Zimbabwe Group, Mr Dennis Divaris, has called on Mr Ian Smith, leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, which won 15 of the 20 seats for Whites in the Assembly last week, to resign with his MPs.

Mr Divaris, a long-standing parliamentarian, said: "The future of the Whites as a whole has been put at risk by the attitude of Mr Smith and a callous disregard for the people he claims to represent."

"One week had passed and Mr Smith had remained silent — because he has nothing to say."

● About half-a-million Zimbabweans were expected to vote yesterday, the last day of Zimbabwe's four-day election for the 80 common roll Parliamentary seats.

The polls close at 10pm but at noon yesterday 2 125 563 people had voted — 70 percent of the total electorate of about three million.

Counting begins this morning and the first results are expected later in the day.

MUGABE SAYS WHITES DON'T WANT RECONCILIATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

HARARE. — The leader of the Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe, Mr Ian Smith, whose party won a commanding majority in the White election last week, said yesterday he welcomed the hand of reconciliation extended to Whites by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

"Our electoral victory is not a victory against ZANU-(PF) or whoever the next government may be," Mr Smith said.

"It merely puts beyond doubt that we are the democratically elected representative and spokesman of our electorate, charged with the task of working together with the government in the best interests of all the people of our country."

Mr Smith swept back into the position of leader of the country's Whites on Thursday when his party won 15 of the 20 reserved White seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly.

"I wish to re-emphasise that our policy is one of full co-operation with the elected majority rule government and that we are entirely reconciled, as I have said on many occasions, to living under such a constituted government."

He said that, over the

past few years, it had been his continuing endeavour to communicate with the Prime Minister.

"Maybe in the latter part of the last Parliament the Prime Minister sincerely believed the Independents were the true spokesmen for the White electorate and, for that reason, preferred to use them as his means of communication with the White electorate."

Mr Mugabe came to power in 1981 preaching reconciliation between Whites and Blacks and Mr Smith, as undisputed leader of Zimbabwe's White community immediately after independence, welcomed the overture.

But the one-to-one relationship between the two leaders has always been acrimonious.

"There is nothing you can do to Ian Smith to make him see that change has come about," Mr Mugabe said during a news conference not long after independence. "He still believes in the dream of Rhodesia."

"There is nothing you can do with a man like that . . . He is really an object of pity."

The former Prime Minister and his wife were among 20 people the

police picked up in December 1982 on suspicion of holding an illegal political meeting.

Mr. Smith said the group had gathered for an art exhibit and all 20 were released without charge.

Mr. Mugabe yesterday showed his displeasure at the result of the election: "The government, through the policy of reconciliation, wanted to unite with the Whites, but this week's elections show that most of them do not want to do so," he said during a campaign stop while stumping for votes in Monday and Tuesday's Black election.

For two years, and perhaps three beyond that, the Whites can deny the country's true power broker, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, two of his most cherished political dreams — a one-party state and abolition of the 20 seats reserved for Whites in the National Assembly.

Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe victory with 15 of

the 20 seats the Rival Independent Zimbabwe Group's four seats and one nonaligned Independent, gave Mr. Smith control of 15 percent of the votes in the 100-member National Assembly and the right to name 10 members to sit in the 40-member Senate.

Under the British-drafted constitution which this former colony of Rhodesia inherited when it became independent and Black majority ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, Whites were given one-fifth of the seats in Parliament.

Until 1987, only a unanimous vote by the National Assembly — which is highly unlikely — can abolish the reserved seats for Whites.

After 1987 and until 1990, it would take a 70 percent vote to take away the seats. But come 1990, the constitution is to be redrawn by the new Black rulers and the provision can simply be discarded.

END

CSO: 3400/624